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PERSIA MENACED BY RAPID GROWTH OF SOVIET IDEAS

Successful Work of Bolshevik Propagandists Among Uneducated People Threatens British Influence in the Country

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Recent reports indicate that Persia is likely to "go red," but the situation there remains obscure, and no confirmation or denial can be obtained from any authoritative source here of the reported abdication of the Shah. The political situation, it has been frankly admitted to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Persian authorities here, is critical, owing to the appeal that has been made to the uneducated classes of Persia by Bolshevik propagandists. The fact cannot be disguised that Bolshevik promises make a great appeal to the rank and file, and one authority stated that considerable play is being made by disturbing elements from Russia upon the presence of British troops in Persia.

On the one hand, the Soviet Government has come forward with some very concrete promises and offers in alluring terms, whereby Russia agrees to cancel all Persia's indebtedness, renounce railway and land concessions, and also compensate Persia for damage incurred to Persian property as a result of the Russian invasion. In return, it was stated that Russia desires that Soviet rule be recognized and established in Persia. Despite the fact that Russia is as much Persia's hereditary enemy as Great Britain is her friend, the Russian promises are appealing to the masses, and unless something is done to restate British prestige, Persian authorities here consider that the consequences may be serious.

The Anglo-Russian Agreement

The authority stated that the first serious blow to Persian prosperity occurred in 1907, when the Anglo-Russian agreement was signed, which had the effect of tying the hands of the British Government in regard to Persia, as, in his opinion, the Anglo-Russian alliance has done with regard to China. Persia is in desperate need of both economic and administrative aid to recover from the effects of three invading armies during the great war. The northern districts, that form the Lancashire of Persia, have been completely laid waste without hope of recovery, unless some outside power comes to her aid.

Russian propagandists point to the fact that no alliance exists between Great Britain and Persia, therefore Persia need not expect British help in reconstructing her industries, nor have British troops any right within her borders. As a matter of fact British troops do constitute a perpetual grievance to the uneducated classes of Persia, and this is easily fomented by Bolshevik propaganda, until the presence of these protecting troops is magnified into an army of occupation.

Bolshevik Influence Increases

The increase of Bolshevik influence in Persia is paving the way for the spread of Bolshevik doctrine toward India, and if the Soviet Government registers success by instituting Soviet rule in Persia, the British position in Afghanistan and India will become increasingly difficult. Moscow is making strenuous efforts to this end, the authority stated, cannot for a moment be doubted.

Although no credence is attached to the reported abdication of the Shah, it cannot be denied that his position has for some time been anything but easy, mainly owing to the opposition of the lower classes, who have become infected by Bolshevik propaganda. The Shah desires ratification of the Anglo-Persian agreement, which of course does not meet the views of the Soviet Russian Government, and, in the opinion of the Persian authority, the recently reported abdication of the Shah is just part and parcel of Russian propaganda—a pointed case of the wish being father to the thought. "The friendship of Persia for Great Britain is being put to a severe test," he said, "but if Great Britain will only come forward with some definite project that will help Persian finances and administration, I have every confidence that good feeling toward England would be quickly restored and Bolshevism denounced."

EUROPEAN AIR SERVICE SOON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—On March 1 the projected international air services to cover Europe, of which Amsterdam will be the present center, will be inaugurated. The organization is in the hands of the Royal Dutch Air Company and routes will be opened between here and London, Hamburg, Swinemunde, Copenhagen, Berlin, Brussels and Paris. Rotterdam will be the center later.

EXPEDITION TO ARCTIC

WHEELING, West Virginia.—Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer, who is visiting in Wheeling, is to leave next spring for a two-year expedition to the Arctic region.

TURKS COMPLY WITH ARMENIAN DEMANDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Armenian bureau in London informs The Christian Science Monitor that direct information has been received from Tiflis to the effect that, in consequence of an ultimatum issued by the Armenian Soviet Government to Turkey concerning evacuation of the occupied territories, the Turkish commander has completely evacuated the city of Alexandropol and retired 12 miles southeast of the city.

Moreover, supported by the Moscow Government, the Armenian Soviet has demanded the immediate evacuation of Kars and the withdrawal of all Turkish troops to the frontiers of 1914. The Armenian Soviet Government has also sent a full list of atrocities and pillage committed by Turkish troops during their brief occupation of Kars and Alexandropol, together with a complete schedule of expropriated property, including cattle, agricultural implements and food supplies, demanding full and immediate reparation. Should the Greek pressure make it self felt on the western front of Turkey, it will be interesting to see whether the demands of the Armenian Soviet will be met.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES' DUTIES

Closer Friendship Urged by President-Elect Harding, in Order, He Says, to Maintain the Advance of Civilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office, NEW YORK, New York.—The unity of English-speaking peoples is urged by Warren G. Harding, President-elect, in a letter to John A. Stewart, chairman of the board of directors of the Sulgrave Institution, which reads:

"The labor of uniting into still closer amity and understanding the English-speaking peoples of the world has a significance of good to all Americans and to all nations and races of the world.

"Destiny has made it a historical fact that the English-speaking peoples have been the instrument through which civilization has been sung to the far corners of the globe. I am impressed not so much by the glory that English-speaking peoples may take to themselves as by the profound duties that God has thrust upon them—duties of being restrained, tolerant and just. These duties will find their greatest recognition in a united, unshakable friendship and understanding and oneness of purpose—not for the exclusion from brotherhood of others, but for a better brotherhood flowing toward others.

"I believe that when the wisdom of America is summoned to assist the world in building a workable agreement or association for the prevention of war, unity of English-speaking peoples will play no small part—not to invade the rights or exclude the fellowship of other nations, but to protect and include them."

ERRORS REPORTED IN SHIPPING BOARD BOOKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Errors involving hundreds of millions of dollars were found in the accounts and books of the United States Shipping Board, according to testimony given yesterday by Col. E. H. Abadie, former general controller of the board, before the Walsh Senate Committee. Colonel Abadie said that \$215,795,000 was due the board in November, 1919, of which more than \$10,000,000 was due from foreign governments. Difficulties of collection were increased, he said, by lack of proper documents substantiating the claims. Typographical errors in the books were said to be numerous and huge sums to be carried in places where they did not belong, while other accounts failed to show sums they should have had. Red tape was said to be responsible for the fact that many millions of dollars were owing to the board by other departments of the government. It was said further that the books of the Emergency Fleet Corporation were in even worse condition.

BOMB THROWN AT MR. LENINE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday).—A special correspondent at Riga of the "Politiken" telegraphs that the Soviet Government's official organ, "Izvestia," confirms the report of an attempt to assassinate Nicholas Lenine. The attempt was made when Mr. Lenine was proceeding to a congress of the Soviet, a bomb being flung at his motor car. Mr. Lenine himself was uninjured, but the bomb killed eight soldiers and three civilians and wounded 20 other persons. Numerous arrests followed, but the would-be assassin succeeded in escaping.

MR. BRIAND'S PLAN FOR REPARATIONS

New French Premier Expected to Effect Compromise Between Rival Methods of Extracting the Payments From Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Inquiries in the lobbies of the Palais Bourbon indicate that the reception accorded the new Premier, Aristide Briand, tomorrow will be exceedingly mixed, but the suggestion that was made in certain quarters of the immediate fall of the new Cabinet does not seem well founded. Undoubtedly many deputies, belonging to all parties, are not altogether pleased with the composition of the cabinet. They are not, however, prepared to treat it as the Cabinet of Alexander Ribot was treated in 1917, and overthrow it on its first appearance in the Chamber of Deputies.

On the contrary, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is given to understand that a large majority will vote for Mr. Briand, and that a real opportunity for him to accomplish something will be given.

There are meetings of all parties to decide their attitude, and, on the whole, opinion is favorable. Hardly any party is left without a representative in the ministry. Mr. Briand, too, is a remarkable orator, who knows well how to rise to the occasion. Opposition, which was at first important, is being reduced, and should become insignificant by Thursday.

Socialist Republicans and Radicals will vote for Mr. Briand and although the views of members of the Conservative bloc, known as the Entente Démocratique are still divided, the presence of one of their leaders, Mr. Bonnevay, in the Cabinet, has decided them to support the government. There is then against the government only dissidents of various parties, extreme Socialists and extreme Conservatives and Royalists.

It is possible to state the main ideas of the government attitude on the reparations question in spite of the contradictory advice being given from all sides. The Briand method is the method of compromise. There are three systems urged. One would leave fixation of the indemnity in the hands of the Reparations Commission. One would arrange the total on the basis of the German capacity to pay. The third would have authorities rather than a settled amount.

Mr. Briand's Compromise

Mr. Briand is inclined to blend all three of these. He will urge that the Reparations Commission shall continue its work of ascertaining the total amount of the German debt and announce the result of its deliberations in May next. Thus the whole world will be informed of the actual damage done by Germany and the accusation that France is abusing her victory will be repelled.

But while this sum will be stated, it will be made clear that France does not expect, or press for, any such amount. A distinction will be drawn between what is owing to France and what France really claims. This would imply fixation of the agreed indemnity. Mr. Briand does not ask for such fixation, but only after Germany has gone through a probationary period, during which the annuity system will be applied. The annuity system, in money or in kind, will operate, according to the French proposition, for perhaps five years, and if Germany has then shown good will and the general situation is more stable, a round sum to be acquired will be named.

Annuities in the meantime will be made in accordance with the progressive prosperity of Germany, and will be paid chiefly in merchandise. It is contended that this scheme will avoid the disillusion of France and prevent the despair and bankruptcy of Germany.

An Astute Plan

Politically the plan is astute, since it partly satisfies all three schools of thought in France, and should prove to be acceptable to the British. It is at once ingenious and practical. It is hardly necessary to say that it is improbable that the Briand plan will be definitely adopted next week. Only general views will be expressed. England, which at one time was anxious to fix the indemnity quickly, is now less disposed to hurry. It is possible that important modifications may be made to the scheme, but out of the discussions in French official circles, this clever compound of three distinct methods clearly emerges, and it will be surprising if it is not upon the lines that the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is now in a position to indicate, that the final solution will be found.

In the meantime, minor difficulties beset Mr. Briand. For example, the Rumanian authorities are protesting against the inclusion of Mr. Danielou in the post of Undersecretary at the Foreign Office. It is not an important position in itself, but Mr. Danielou's nomination may have remarkable consequences in middle Europe. He undertook a mission in Hungary and returned with a favorable impression of that country. It is believed that he would support a revision of the Trianon Treaty.

In any case, Rumania is somewhat alarmed, and, while not marking of

cial representations, has intimated indirectly its dislike for this proposal. The friendship of Rumania is of great importance to France, and her position in the Little Entente makes it injudicious to lend any color to the belief that the Hungarian demands will be listened to, or have and advocate in the ministry.

It would be exaggerating to state that the inclusion of Mr. Danielou would have the effect of swinging the Little Entente into a regrettable attitude. Since the personality of Mr. Danielou is not sufficiently great. But the possibilities are nevertheless worth considering. Here we see an excellent example of the extreme care which is necessary in cabinet making, owing to the suspicious and susceptible ideas of middle Europe.

LABOR'S FIGHT FOR RAILWAY CONTROL

Struggle for Part in Railway Administration Expected to Begin With the British Government's Bill for Reorganization

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The railwaymen in Great Britain are on the verge of a political contest for a share in the management of the British railways, and the struggle will be watched with interest by manufacturers throughout the country. Apart from the extremists and the Communists, who look to Soviet rule, as the only panacea for every ill, British Labor as a whole is conservative. While far from satisfied with their present lot, the great body of Labor here can see dimly that there are economic limits to the extent of the wages which can be earned, and are now concentrating their attention on improving the conditions under which they work. If wages can only be maintained at their present relative level, as the cost of living goes down, they will be little to complain of.

There is then against the government only dissidents of various parties, extreme Socialists and extreme Conservatives and Royalists. It is possible to state the main ideas of the government attitude on the reparations question in spite of the contradictory advice being given from all sides. The Briand method is the method of compromise. There are three systems urged. One would leave fixation of the indemnity in the hands of the Reparations Commission. One would arrange the total on the basis of the German capacity to pay. The third would have authorities rather than a settled amount.

On these boards, the shareholders' directors were to be in a majority and these directors were to co-opt one third of the remaining members from managerial officials, others being chosen by the railway unions. Now that the government is about to draft a bill to effect the reorganization, nearly all business interests in the Coalition are supporting the railway managers in resisting what they regard as a dangerous innovation.

It is known that J. H. Thomas, the railwaymen's leader, has urged on the Prime Minister the need for keeping to the pledge in order to avoid arousing the resentment of many of the railwaymen. Mr. Lloyd George is credited with the intention of doing this, but no secret is being made of the determination of opponents of joint control to fight the offending clauses strenuously when the bill is introduced. The chief argument is that if the idea is once established, no business will be safe from demands of the same kind. This view affords a curious contrast to that of a section of the railway workers, which holds that a small share in the control of privately owned companies is not worth having.

The real opening of the long struggle for workers' control. Government's Policy Criticized. Dealing with the causes of the present slump in trade and the consequent unemployment, Mr. Henderson blamed the government's foreign policy as having, in a great measure, contributed to the present destitution at home and abroad. Lack of coordination on the part of the leading signatories to the Treaty of Versailles, he also severely criticized, and said that some form of international credit should long since have been inaugurated. "We have the disgraceful situation of foreign coun-

GERMAN VIEWS ON REPARATIONS AFFAIR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Monday).—An optimistic feeling prevails here tonight regarding the question of reparations and indemnity. Apparently inspired statements, published by "Berliner Tageblatt," and other newspapers in close touch with the government, suggest that the Berlin Cabinet is prepared to renounce the Peace Treaty clause which decrees that the total indemnity Germany must pay should be fixed before May 1 of the present year. The "Berliner Tageblatt" enumerates the following concessions, which the German Government demands if it consents to the payment of five yearly installments on account, with the total indemnity to be fixed later, namely:

Upper Silesia to be left to Germany; German property seized by the Allies to be restored; Occupation armies to be reduced; Freedom of trade to be guaranteed to Germany; Some German surrendered merchant shipping to be returned. It is emphasized that if such concessions are granted, Germany will accept France's plan of reparations by installments, which the British Government now supports. It is emphasized here, however, that the French press suggested figure of yearly installments of 3,000,000,000 gold marks is sheer nonsense and cannot be taken seriously.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" adds: "Another condition is that the total indemnity must be fixed as soon as possible, and not wait until five years have elapsed."

WORKERS DEVELOP PLANS FOR RELIEF

Mr. Henderson Says British Labor Is Devising Its Own Scheme for Unemployed Owing to Distrust of Government's Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Frank distrust of the government's Labor policy, as well as of its promises, is the dominant note in opinions expressed by Labor leaders of Great Britain today. This distrust has nowhere received sharper exemplification than in the Labor Party's refusal to accept the Prime Minister's offer made through his Minister for Labor, Dr. T. J. Macnamara, of the terms of reference for a conference to institute immediate temporary measures for the relief of unemployment, with promises of fuller inquiry and further relief at an early date.

In the course of an interview with Arthur Henderson, M. P., secretary of the Labor Party of Great Britain, it was stated to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the recent proposals made by the government were wholly inadequate to meet existing conditions. "They are far too narrow to meet our views, and although twice revised at my request, we still considered the proposal contained therein unsuitable to meet present conditions, and therefore we rejected them."

While fully admitting the drastic nature of the decision, Mr. Henderson considers that no good purpose could have been served by prolonging the negotiations. A joint subcommittee has been formed, composed of three members from the Trade Union Congress and three from the national executive of the Labor Party, with Sidney Webb as chairman. This committee has formulated proposals that will be presented to a national joint conference of Labor, representing 6,000,000 workers, on January 27, and, if approved, a draft will be duly presented to Dr. Macnamara as a statement of Labor's demands.

Outline of Scheme

Mr. Henderson asserted that the government has itself to thank for the present attitude and actions of Labor. "We frankly distrust the government promises; therefore we have elaborated our own scheme for future relief of the unemployed, as well as of those on short time."

As the draft was only in its preliminary stages, Mr. Henderson said that, beyond the broad outlines, he did not wish the scheme to be made public, but he could say that it would follow lines stipulating fixed sums per week to be paid to unemployed, and certain conditions according to the measure of responsibility of the recipient. That is to say, if he is a householder with a wife and family, he will of course receive a higher donation than an unmarried man. The scheme will also embody a scale of pay to be applied to those on short time, whereby they will be assured of receiving a fixed minimum percentage of the maximum weekly wage.

Government's Policy Criticized

Dealing with the causes of the present slump in trade and the consequent unemployment, Mr. Henderson blamed the government's foreign policy as having, in a great measure, contributed to the present destitution at home and abroad. Lack of coordination on the part of the leading signatories to the Treaty of Versailles, he also severely criticized, and said that some form of international credit should long since have been inaugurated. "We have the disgraceful situation of foreign coun-

FORMAL RULING FIXES STATUS OF ALL STOWAWAYS

State and Labor Departments, by Direction of the President, Agree That Lord Mayor of Cork Is Subject to Deportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department has won its contention that Daniel O'Callaghan, whether he adheres to his first declaration that he is Lord Mayor of Cork, or shifts to that of seaman, later set up to evade the law prohibiting the entry of aliens whose passports have not been viséed, has entered the country illegally and is subject to deportation.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND ARMENIANS

Decision Reached on Action—It Is Understood He Will Put the Responsibility for Fate of the Nation on Allied Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson, it was learned yesterday, has reached a decision respecting the action he will take as a consequence of his acceptance of the invitation of the League of Nations to mediate between the Republic of Armenia and the Turkish Nationalists under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Pasha. An announcement will be made at the White House this week, it was indicated.

It was stated that no definite plans have been made for the sailing of Henry Morgenthau, formerly Ambassador to Turkey, who was selected by President Wilson to be his personal representative to Armenia and the Turkish Nationalists. It was originally proposed to send Mr. Morgenthau to the Near East, and it was later indicated that he might not go at all, especially after the announcement by Premier Lloyd George in London, in the form of a telegram to Paul Hymans, then president of the Council of the League, advising that the best course for President Wilson to pursue might be to establish contacts with the Armenian and allied representatives in Constantinople.

Since the invitation was accepted by the President to mediate the dispute which threatened the extermination of the Armenians, the Soviet Government at Moscow intervened, induced the Turks and the Armenians to make some sort of peace, and is reputed to have set up in Armenia a soviet government based on the Moscow model. It is known that President Wilson has been surprised by the loss of interest on the part of the allied powers in Armenia after the successful mediation of the Soviet Government, which is believed here not to have been for the best interests either of the Armenians or the allied nations. Their failure to respond to the President's requests for advice and assurances also occasioned disappointment, and the feeling has grown here that the allied powers have become indifferent concerning any efforts that President Wilson might institute to save Armenia. There is even a suspicion that some allied powers would be willing to sacrifice Armenia further in order to come to an acceptable arrangement with the Turkish Nationalists, who are more powerful than the Caucasian Government, and who have been moving in the direction of an alliance with Bolshevist Russia. It is understood that whatever President Wilson's action takes, it will either openly or by implication place upon the allied powers responsibility for the present condition and the fate of Armenia.

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CONTROL SOUGHT OF FOREIGN DEBT

Agitation in Congress for Taking
Over Its Management From
the Treasury Causes Apprehension
of Political Maneuvers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—There are many possibilities of international friction and economic disturbance on a world-wide scale in the agitation among certain elements in Congress for withdrawing from the Treasury Department the control and management of the large sums of money, aggregating close to \$10,000,000,000, which the nations of Europe owe to the United States.

The first definite move was the resolution introduced by David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, which proposes that the direct management of the entire debt be left in the hands of Congress. Senator Walsh claims that he has the promise of support for his project from several senators prominent in Republican councils.

Whatever the outcome of the Walsh proposal, there is no doubt here that assumption by Congress of management of this debt would have very serious aspects. Of course, in the final analysis, Congress has complete control, for it would be impossible to cancel one cent of the debt without the consent of Congress. What the resolution aims at, however, is to put the entire matter in the hands of Congress, so that body could say what the nations had to pay when they must pay, and how the payment must be made.

Political Use Apprehended

For one thing it is seriously apprehended that if Congress attempted to administer the debt the foreign financial obligations to this country would become a football of politics, and would inevitably be mixed up with the Irish question, the Mesopotamian oil question and all the other matters which have special pleaders in Congress. In such an eventuality it is not at all impossible that the debt would be used as a club in any question of an international character that happened for the moment to be receiving the attention of Congress. This probably is the view that will be taken by officials of the government who recognize how delicate the world economic balance is and how dangerous it is to mix these debts with domestic politics. That the congressional perspective would be largely political is not doubted. It is exactly here that the danger lies, for the officials who have studied the question freely declare that pressure for payment would react unfavorably on the United States as it would on the European countries. These officials know by now that one cannot get blood from a stone—but they are confident the debt can be so adjusted, as to preserve the economic equilibrium and at the same time assure the ultimate payment of the principal and the payment of a reasonable interest soon.

Government experts, in anticipation of the visit of a British representative to discuss with the Treasury Department the question of repayment of Britain's debt to the United States, are now studying the whole problem of Europe's obligations to this country and the possibilities of eventual settlement without disastrous economic and social reaction upon America.

The whole world is dislocated and economic processes completely upset, government experts assert, and whatever plan is agreed upon for the settlement of Europe's debts to the United States ought to be so devised as to avoid real dangers to this country.

In any event, it is held by some of the advisers of President Wilson, America is likely to suffer from receiving payment, although it is not proposed that the debt be canceled or reduced. It is declared that there are three methods of repayment, two of which would entail certain unfortunate consequences to this country.

Disadvantages of Gold

The first would be repayment in gold, when the United States already possesses more gold than any country in the world. Although this way would be normal, it is declared every banker is aware of the disadvantages of such a method.

The second way is to purchase with these debts securities taken by the government in its inflation suit against the Western Union Telegraph Company was granted here in the United States District Court yesterday by Judge Augustus N. Hand. The order runs until 2 o'clock tomorrow, and restrains the Western Union from landing the new Brazil-Barbados cable at Miami Beach, Florida, from using the three cables running from Key West to Cuba in connection with Brazilian messages, and from applying the link from Barbados to Cuba. Argument will be heard for the preliminary injunction by Judge Hand tomorrow afternoon.

JAPANESE OPEN CITY MARKETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

EL PASO, Texas.—Japanese, principally from California, who have recently bought or have taken long-time leases on 12,500 acres of irrigated land in the El Paso, or Rio Grande valley, have become so thrifty and found farming in this part of the country so profitable that they have opened up retail markets in this city and have organized the Japanese Rio Grande Valley Cooperative Association.

No sales or leases of land to the Japanese have been recorded in the last three weeks, owing to an agitation against Japanese colonization of the Rio Grande valley.

COMPLETE CABINET TO BE ANNOUNCED

President-Elect Says No Names
of Members Will Be Given
Until Organization Has Been
Completed—Plans Changed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MARION, Ohio.—Warren G. Harding, President-elect, yesterday made it plain that there would be no announcement of Cabinet appointments until a complete organization had been made up. He had previously stated that there might be an announcement of some Cabinet selections before he left Marion for his southern trip.

"I had thought originally to name two or three Cabinet places in advance, in order to permit the parties named to take up informally the work that is to be theirs," Mr. Harding said yesterday, "but I have found it so difficult to fit in an administrative organization that I am not disposed to make any definite tenders and have men accept until I have made up a complete organization."

"There is no semblance of any marked drive, either for or against, either in support of or in opposition to, any individual," Mr. Harding said yesterday, "but I have found it so difficult to fit in an administrative organization that I am not disposed to make any definite tenders and have men accept until I have made up a complete organization."

"I am thinking all the time of getting an organization best fitted to serve this country. I am a partisan, I believe in party government. I am not a selection will be made because of party obligation without consideration for the best service of the country."

That all of the men most prominently mentioned as possible Cabinet material, including Elihu Root, whose supporters, was admitted by the President-elect yesterday, but he gave not the slightest intimation as to whom he is likely to select.

At the annual meeting of the Harding Publishing Company last night, President-Elect Harding retired as president of the company and was elected chairman of the board of directors. George H. Van Fleet was elected president of the company. Mr. Harding will have no hand in directing the policy of the paper published by the company, it is announced.

HAWAII LOSING JAPANESE LABOR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Hawaii is losing a percentage of its active Japanese laborers. From January, 1920, to October, 1920, Japanese of Hawaii who returned to Japan numbered 492. Those arriving from Japan during the same period were 2038. "These figures are absolutely correct," Consul Yada said, "because every Japanese who leaves the territory must carry a certificate from this consulate if he ever expects to return, and a close record is kept by immigration officials of every person entering from Japan. The loss in laborers during this period is assigned to the strike and other adverse conditions. Most of the Japanese who returned to Japan were registered at the consulate as laborers."

FINES AND JAIL IN LIQUOR CASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Five persons have pleaded guilty to violation of the liquor laws, their fines aggregating \$2500. One was sentenced to four months imprisonment.

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The proceedings at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, where verdicts of guilty were returned in the first five liquor cases tried by Judge K. M. Landis, have caused apprehension among the defendants in the 100 or more cases scheduled for trial and it is said that many will make no defense, hoping to escape with lighter sentences by pleading guilty.

HOUSE VOTES NOT TO ADD TO MEMBERSHIP

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The House of Representatives voted yesterday against increasing its membership, now 435. This action was taken by adoption of an amendment to the reapportionment bill, which sought to increase the total to 483. The vote was 195 to 77.

The amendment means that the following States will lose seats two years hence: Missouri, 2; Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, Rhode Island, and Vermont, 1 each. States that gain are: California, 3; Michigan, 2; Ohio, 2; Connecticut, New Jersey, North Carolina, Texas, and Washington, 1 each.

CITY HOUSING ACT FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Socialist Party has introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution requesting the Legislature to enact a law giving the city clear power to construct and rent dwelling places to relieve the housing situation.

CITY LANDING FIELD URGED
HARTFORD, Connecticut.—As an evidence of its progressive labors the Hartford municipal aviation commission

COMPLETE CABINET TO BE ANNOUNCED

President-Elect Says No Names
of Members Will Be Given
Until Organization Has Been
Completed—Plans Changed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MARION, Ohio.—Warren G. Harding, President-elect, yesterday made it plain that there would be no announcement of Cabinet appointments until a complete organization had been made up. He had previously stated that there might be an announcement of some Cabinet selections before he left Marion for his southern trip.

"I had thought originally to name two or three Cabinet places in advance, in order to permit the parties named to take up informally the work that is to be theirs," Mr. Harding said yesterday, "but I have found it so difficult to fit in an administrative organization that I am not disposed to make any definite tenders and have men accept until I have made up a complete organization."

"There is no semblance of any marked drive, either for or against, either in support of or in opposition to, any individual," Mr. Harding said yesterday, "but I have found it so difficult to fit in an administrative organization that I am not disposed to make any definite tenders and have men accept until I have made up a complete organization."

"I am thinking all the time of getting an organization best fitted to serve this country. I am a partisan, I believe in party government. I am not a selection will be made because of party obligation without consideration for the best service of the country."

That all of the men most prominently mentioned as possible Cabinet material, including Elihu Root, whose supporters, was admitted by the President-elect yesterday, but he gave not the slightest intimation as to whom he is likely to select.

At the annual meeting of the Harding Publishing Company last night, President-Elect Harding retired as president of the company and was elected chairman of the board of directors. George H. Van Fleet was elected president of the company. Mr. Harding will have no hand in directing the policy of the paper published by the company, it is announced.

HAWAII LOSING JAPANESE LABOR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Hawaii is losing a percentage of its active Japanese laborers. From January, 1920, to October, 1920, Japanese of Hawaii who returned to Japan numbered 492. Those arriving from Japan during the same period were 2038. "These figures are absolutely correct," Consul Yada said, "because every Japanese who leaves the territory must carry a certificate from this consulate if he ever expects to return, and a close record is kept by immigration officials of every person entering from Japan. The loss in laborers during this period is assigned to the strike and other adverse conditions. Most of the Japanese who returned to Japan were registered at the consulate as laborers."

FINES AND JAIL IN LIQUOR CASES

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NEW RAILROAD TO TAP UTAH BASIN

Retiring Governor of Utah Makes
Statement That He Will Devote
Career to the Completion
of the Salt Lake & Denver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—In relinquishing the office of Governor of Utah, Simon Bamberger recently announced that the remainder of his career would be devoted to building and operating a railroad to tap the rich resources of the Uinta basin, Utah.

In substantiation of the statement, Mr. Bamberger declared at a meeting of the Salt Lake City Rotary Club, at which he was the guest of honor, that preliminary surveys of the proposed route of the railroad had been completed and maps based thereon filed with the federal government, as required because of the crossing of public domain. The line will be known as the Salt Lake and Denver railroad. It will cost about \$5,000,000 to build, according to Mr. Bamberger.

The construction of the proposed road has been enthusiastically lauded by business interests of Utah in the last few months. It is contended that it will provide excellent facilities to market not only for the farmers in the Uinta basin but for producers in western Colorado. Recently the citizens of Colorado voted down a proposition to issue bonds for the extension of the Moffat road, otherwise known as the Denver and Salt Lake railroad. When the latter railroad's construction began several years ago it was the intention to build it from Denver to Salt Lake City—hence its name. Certain difficulties arose, however, and the road was constructed only as far as Craig, Colorado.

With the bond election in Colorado it was hoped to raise sufficient money to carry construction via tunnels to the Utah border, which would allow the railroad to carry the produce from the Uinta basin. The defeat of the proposition by the electorate, local interests contend, means that the Salt Lake and Denver railroad will reap the business which the Denver and Salt Lake road's interests had hope of gaining.

The financing of the Salt Lake and Denver railroad will not be submitted to the corporation. Earnest of the desire of local interests to see the construction of the road is evidenced in the fact that they are backing Mr. Bamberger in the enterprise, a \$1000 club having been formed in Salt Lake City. This club is composed of individuals who have each subscribed \$1000 toward the project and they will become stockholders. More than 20 have already joined the club. In addition, Mr. Bamberger states that he will invest heavily in his private fortune while New York capitalists will be invited to invest. Mr. Bamberger said that he would leave in a few days for the east, where he said that he would have no difficulty in raising any balance of money desired for the building of the road.

The Uinta basin has been declared by government geologists and agriculturalists to be one of the richest territories in the United States.

W. E. JOHNSON IN UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—W. E. Johnson arrived in New York this week on the Cunard liner Imperator. Mr. Johnson, who has been campaigning for prohibition in Great Britain and other European countries, will spend two or three months in the United States lecturing, in various states, on the responsibility which America owes the world at large in the enforcement of prohibition.

LISBON NEWSPAPER STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LISBON, Portugal (Wednesday).—The printers on all Lisbon newspapers suddenly declared a strike on Monday night to press their claims to higher salaries, which the proprietors have declined. Consequently no newspapers appeared on Tuesday except the Socialist organ "A Ratailha," which represents the Labor Federation. The strikers and owners have decided to produce together two dailies.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS STIRRED UP

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LEGHORN, Italy (Wednesday).—The Socialist Congress at Leghorn continues its sittings amid an atmosphere of tumult and vituperation. On Tuesday several personal encounters occurred, the chief being a fight between a deputy named Vecicra and another named Bombacci. Fortunately they were separated before either had been injured.

REPRISALS NEAR GALWAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday).—Reprisals throughout a wide area in the neighborhood of Galway resulted in four times in London, it has been in an ambush and the burning of eight houses. It was officially announced today. A number of arrests were made.

CITIZENS WAR ON DISTILLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

FAYETTEVILLE, North Carolina.—Citizens of several townships in Cumberland County have organized law and order leagues to cope with illicit whiskey distillers, said to be operating in their neighborhoods.

COURSE DEFENDED BY MR. PALMER

Attorney-General Says Lawyers
Who Attacked Him Should
Bring Witnesses to Face Agents
of Department of Justice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, before the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday, defended his course in dealing with the radicals in this country, who, he alleged, sought to injure the government through violence. He assailed "the self-constituted committee of 12 lawyers" who have for some time sought to have his conduct in connection with the so-called "Red" raids investigated, and have even demanded his impeachment.

Mr. Palmer said that many of the lawyers on the committee had acted in behalf of the Communists and the Communist Labor Party. He had made a full statement in answer to all the allegations in their report about June 1, 1920, before the House Rules Committee. There were at that time two cases lacking. These have since been investigated and the results are about to be given to the Rules Committee. That report would be available for the use of the Senate committee.

"I should like to say further," said Mr. Palmer, "that the time has come when there should be something more than allegations and assertions by this self-constituted committee of lawyers that the laws have been violated by search and seizure without warrant and that the unfortunate aliens were brutally handled."

Acts of Subordinates

Mr. Palmer said that he accepted full responsibility for the acts of his subordinates when they were in accord with instructions. When they exceeded instructions, he declared, the facts were developed and the men punished if guilty.

"The truth to be developed must await the action of somebody who hears witnesses," he asserted. "Allegations by reporters and answers by subordinates of the Department of Justice make no headway. The self-interests of the deportees and the character of many of them tend to cast a doubt on their statements when contradicted by the carefully chosen agents of the Department of Justice."

When a man swore that he was beaten, and the agent said that he was not in the place where this was alleged to have taken place, not even in the State, the Attorney-General was inclined to believe the agent.

"Bring the witnesses of this volunteer committee who have misrepresented the Department of Justice here, and bring the government agents here," he urged. "That is the fair, honest and proper thing to do, to bring them here and get the facts."

Departmental Cooperation

"In the summer of 1919, when the situation was pretty bad," continued the Attorney-General, "and feeling that there ought to be cooperation of the closest kind between the two departments, the Department of Justice and the Department of Labor agreed to treat this statute (the Espionage Act) as a criminal statute. The Department of Justice would make investigations and arrests and lay before the Department of Labor the results. The Department of Justice came to the conclusion that there were organized efforts of a quasi-revolutionary character being made to organize the masses of the people to attempt to injure the government by force. The first organization investigated was the Union of Russian Workers. A large number of arrests were made because that organization's purposes, aims and plans brought them within the scope of the deportation act."

The so-called raids were simultaneous arrests. Mr. Palmer explained, and were undertaken to protect the government. Several hundred were arrested and many deported. During the autumn the activities of the Communist and the Communist Labor parties were such that the Department of Justice and the Department of Labor agreed that the aliens concerned in them were subject to the deportation laws. Many arrests were made in 33 cities simultaneously, but there was no search or seizure without warrant, Mr. Palmer said. Many of the warrants were telegraphed.

Senator Walsh's Questions

T. J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, said that he was not concerned with the charges of abuse of aliens but he was concerned with the cases where the representatives of the Department of Justice had acted illegally, as shown by court records.

He cited three cases. One of these, Mr. Palmer said, was a legacy received by the department from a former administration; another he had never heard of, and the third he was not informed about. This he laid, in part, to the fact that thousands of cases passed through the department and he could not know the details of most of them.

Senator Walsh demanded to be informed under what statute the Department of Justice got out search warrants in deportation cases, maintaining that it had no such rights. The Attorney-General held that under

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DRY WORKERS PLAN CONTINUED WORK

Illinois Anti-Saloon League Com-
mends Efforts of Enforcement
Officers—Elimination of the
Liquor Traffic Is Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Commendation of the authorities for their efforts to enforce the prohibition law, warning that the organization must adhere to its purpose to entirely eliminate the traffic in liquor, and recommendations for further legislation in the State to enforce prohibition, were made in resolutions passed by the trustees of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois at their semi-annual meeting recently held here. The resolutions follow, in part:

"Whereas, The securing of the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment and the passage of the Volstead act by Congress enforcing the amendment, and the remarkable victory in our own State of Illinois giving us one of the best state prohibition laws ever enacted, that have come forth among certain portions of our population an impression that the Anti-Saloon League would now of necessity either disband or enlarge its functions to do other things in civic betterment, and

Work Still to Be Done

"Whereas, It has been shown in the first year of constitutional prohibition that we have even more delicate and vital problems in the enforcement of the law already obtained, and to that end a persistent education of the masses of our people as to the necessity for strict enforcement and the benefits derived therefrom, therefore

"Be it resolved, That we adhere most strictly to our one great purpose, namely, the utter extinction of the traffic in and use of strong drinks, and that we assure our constituency of loyalty to this one great objective and that we shall not be turned aside into other civic betterment work however alluring and seemingly necessary such work may be, and to this end we dedicate ourselves anew asking the continued and increased help of God's people in this State.

"Be it further resolved, That the Anti-Saloon League does not regard itself as a force of detectives or as an extra governmental body for the enforcement of laws; however, it is our opinion that as an organization and as individual citizens we should be constantly alert to detect law violations and hold ourselves always ready to cooperate with the regularly constituted law-enforcing officials. To this end we pledge to the Attorney-General, the State's attorneys, mayors, chiefs of police and judges of the courts our hearty cooperation in enforcement of the liquor laws in Illinois.

Ample Funds Asked

"Be it further resolved, That inasmuch as we are thus dependent upon the public officials for enforcement of temperance measures, that we pledge ourselves to do our utmost as an organization and as individual citizens to bring about the early defeat in reelection of unfaithful servants of the people and likewise pledge to the faithful law-abiding officials our utmost endeavor to retain, or advance them in public office. We feel that the millions of citizens in Illinois represented by this league commend this attitude on our part and will faithfully follow our leadership in this respect.

"Resolved, That we urge upon the Legislature ample appropriation of money to the Attorney-General of the State to the end that our prohibition measures may be rigorously and persistently enforced. One way to nullify law is to deny necessary funds to the law-enforcing machinery, and we shall regard any neglect of this obligation as tantamount to an open assault upon the prohibition laws and we shall esteem such attitude on the part of representatives as tantamount to a negative vote upon our measures."

FUNDS SOUGHT FOR BOYS' FARM SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Public subscriptions are to be asked to the extent of \$250,000 to create a fund for building, equipping and endowment of the Chicago Junior Home and Farm School for Boys, at St. Joseph, Michigan. The school, which is open all the year



Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Modeling in Rags

It was the fashion a little time ago to think scorn of the woolwork screens, the paper flowers, or the wax figures, made by the women of the East, but now they are eagerly sought and added to collections of articles illustrating home life.

History repeats itself, and to this busy athletic age has come a wave of the old finger-work fashion. Lately it is little figures made from rags. These last were the idea of Mme. Wolhoff, née Princess Troubetsky, formerly of the Russian Imperial Court, when at Petrograd, where the little figures were sold for the benefit of Russian soldiers. Since Mme. Wolhoff has been in England she has modeled little statuettes of well-known people, all in characteristic attitude and lifelike appearance. Odd pieces of rag have been manipulated to make these charming little figures, which vie with the paper modeling and the wax groups of the past.

Miss Garden, Opera Director

Appointment of Miss Mary Garden to the position of business and artistic director of the Chicago Opera Company naturally causes one to conjecture as to the consequence of any future engagement by the company of a certain noted tenor who has occasionally sung with Miss Garden in opera. In view of Miss Garden's attitude toward this tenor it cannot with accuracy be said that he has ever acted with her. Creditable report is to the effect that while she joins with the world in admiration of the superb quality of this singer's voice she is outspoken in her opinion that he expresses little or nothing of the emotion of a dramatic scene. Now if this tenor should accept a Chicago engagement during the Garden régime, will she exercise to the limit the prerogatives that go with full directorship of the operatic performances and fulfill the wish that she was once heard to express when exasperated by his tame acting in a strong situation: "I'd just like to stick a pin into him!"

The Cadets' Great Ride

Two hundred and fifty senior cadets of Victoria recently completed a 1400-mile ride on bicycles, bearing dispatches from the State Commandant to the Minister for Defense. The small riders averaged more than 14 miles an hour, and they completed their task six hours and 23 minutes ahead of schedule. This fine performance roused public interest in the new system of cadet training which has taken the place of the monotonous drill-yard evolutions. Australia is training its youngest soldiers in camaraderie, self-sacrifice, alertness and a love of athletics. The story of the 1400-mile ride against unexpected obstacles has set a standard which will not be easily forgotten by the Australian boy. While the dispatch ride has done much to direct attention to a happier system of training, it has also served to awaken the interest of fathers and elder brothers.

A Hawaiian Headline

With memories of the delightful "Letters of a Japanese Schoolboy," and recalling that the Japanese once strong today in Hawaii, it is not to be wondered that a reader of a recent issue of a Honolulu daily should have thought at first that the traditional Asiatic courtesy had crept into one of the headlines. It read:

Valuable Territory Believed Included

In Hon. Oil Grant

Personal of the article, however, made it clear that the abbreviation stood not for the word honorable, but for Honolulu.

His Excellency Hsu Shih-Chang

A personal impression of the President of the Republic of China was given by Sir John Jordan at a London gathering recently. "His Excellency Hsu Shih-Chang," he said, "was one of a numerous family who had to make their own way in life. He went through the educational mill in the usual way. He passed the highest examinations, became a Harbin scholar, and after serving in many capacities rose to be a Cabinet Minister. That was a greater distinction in China at that time than it is in England now for the Cabinet was composed of five men who transacted the business of the Empire in the presence of the Sovereign. After that, he ruled the three eastern provinces—the vast region known as Manchuria—as Governor-General, and when the Empire fell he retired into private life for a time.

Hsu Shih-Chang has several great

gifts which commend him to the Chinese people. In the first place, he is a profound scholar of the old school. Specimens of his calligraphy are eagerly sought. I have one of these treasured possessions which he gave me before leaving Peking, written on paper 200 years old. In the next place, he is the accepted candidate of the whole country. He has no politics and very few friends and would be the President of a united China. Again, he is a civilian pure and simple, and has none of the military proclivities which impaired the influence of his predecessors."

When the Scenery Acts

"The Beggar's Opera" is now being presented in New York with the company that was gathered for the London revival, and settings which also crossed the ocean. It was not that it was cheaper to bring the scenery over, but simply because it would have been impossible to duplicate the original sets without doing a great deal of eighteenth century research work that would mean going over the same ground that had been carefully covered by the London designer.

The situation is hardly a parallel to that of "Her Own Way," the Clyde Fitch comedy which could not be played for several days after the date set for the London opening because the scenery had been put on a steamer other than that taken by the company. Fitch had written this play with intricate though unobtrusive scenic effects constantly in thought. The result was that, broadly speaking, the special scenery for this play actually did some of the acting.

PINES OF FINLAND

On either side of the railway tracks, unbroken stretches of pine woods with the simple little wooden cottages the Finn loves to build, dotted in unexpected places here and there, and looking tranquilly aloof in the early morning hours. The sky alternates from ominous clouds dissolving into sharp showers of rain to glorious patches of blue. From the standing place at the end of the carriage, sweet scents of the bearing with it the scent of the pine woods, and refreshing glimpses into their cool green depths. Here and there stretches of the tall purplish pink Epilobium make striking splashes of color against the dark green of the pine woods.

A long wait in the early morning hours at Vpuri surrounded by strange, unfamiliar faces, "Strangers all" one says, at first forgetting that the wall of conventionality that separates us from each other may be broken down by a very light touch. "Perhaps," as Emerson says, "there should not be the word 'stranger' in any language." Sweet notes of music called forth by a woman's fingers as they move slowly over the kantele and play an accompaniment to her song; one of those wild, sweet, sad, and tender, almost untranslatable, folk songs—music and words written no one knows just when or by whom. The fingers still play on and the voice follows us as the train bears us slowly away. More lines of pine woods, broken frequently now by beautiful dreamy lakes and wider stretches of the Epilobium as it spreads on either side its purplish pink over entire fields.

At wayside stations little fair-headed, barefoot children selling fresh, wild strawberries in baskets of birch bark which they have made themselves. Midday brings a break in the journey, and a rest by the way at the picturesque spot where the Vuoksen bearing the mighty volume of waters from the great Salma Lake system pours them down in the falls of Imatra.

As you stand some hours by the side of Imatra and listen to the sound of her mighty voice, the grandeur, the sublimity of the scene grows upon you and remains with you long after your thunderous roar has ceased to echo in your ears. An end at last to the long railway journey at the little town of Sortavala, situated on the northern shores of Lake Ladoga, a monument in itself with its variety and number of schools to Finland's craving for education.

A hurried drive in rain and storm, and tooting in a tiny steamer on the waters of Ladoga until we reach the beautiful islands which form the archipelago. Then quiet waters, blue sky and sunshine, with the island of Vassikarsari and its landing stage.

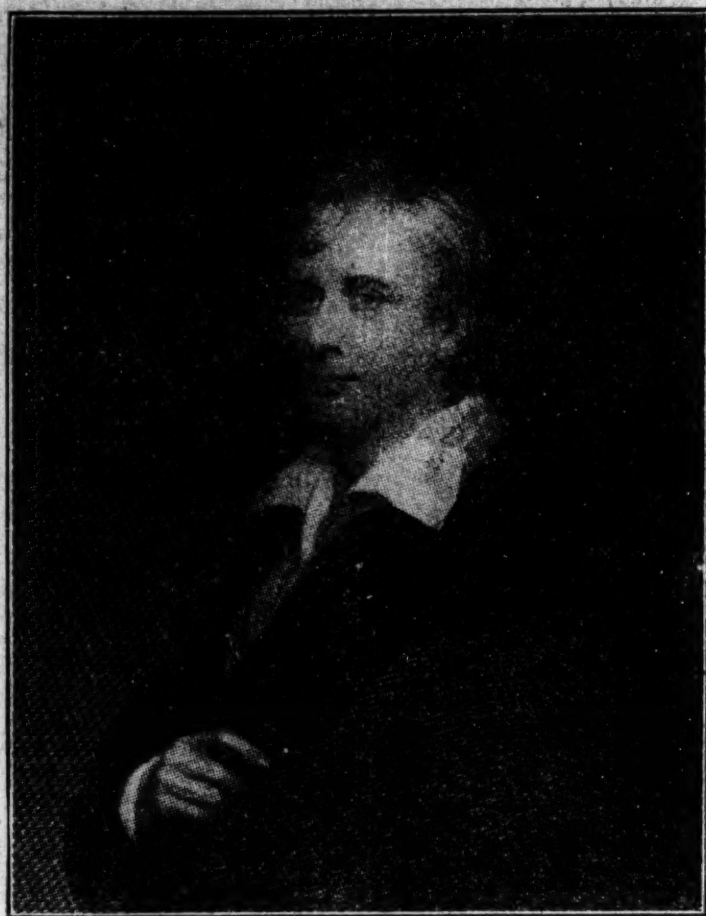
A long, graceful stretch of land containing about 12 acres, its sides rising up in huge bowders of granite, forming high, inaccessible cliffs or sloping into shelving beaches. On all the islands in the dreamy lakes of Finland trees grow thickly, some so close to the water's edge that you can touch their trunks as you row past. Among these are the beautiful silver birch, without which no Finnish landscape is complete, and the mountain ash, the tree of Finnish mythology.

The pine and the fir choose the most exposed situations, and take root in the scanty bed of soil formed from decayed pine needles; braving the raging storms of autumn and the snows of winter they spring up the sides and on the tops of the almost perpendicular rocks and charm you with their wonderful strength and beauty. Independent of men's care, exposed to all the varying moods of nature, they adapt themselves to her caresses or her childings, and respond to both. How glorious are their tall green tops against the deep blue of the midday sky. How lovely their great trunks bathed in the gold red light of the setting sun! With what soft music they make answer to the touch of the breeze as it passes through them and then bend low before the raging wind. When the storm has passed away and the winds sleep, they stand tall, straight, and beautiful again.

In the evening after sunset, reflected in the quiet waters of the lake, colored violet or pink or gold, what a picture they make as they hold the night in their branches.

GEORGE BORROW AS A SCHOOLBOY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
A little girl had a great friend and the friend was her grandfather, he who in after days began his letters to her "My Beloved Grand-child" and finished them "for ever your loving friend." They were just friends and she got so used to looking at things from his point of view that she sometimes forgot that she was not there in the old days he loved to talk about. One of her first recollections was being brought down to see a great



George Borrow

friend of his that had come over from Oulton, a great big man with bushy eyebrows, sitting back in a comfortable chair.

At Valpy's in Norwich

Both friends were talking and laughing like schoolboys, as they had done when up to some mischief at Valpy's school at Norwich, where they were in the same class. The little shy girl stood at the door and watched them. Then the big man began to sing gruffly, what the words were she does not know but the lift of the song comes back to her and she would recognize it if she heard it again. It was something about "And kissed the maidens all again."

Then the little girl came forward and George Borrow held out a big hand with the manner of a great seigneur, one must use the adjective great or big because the whole recollection is one of higness in connection with him. She gave him her hand shyly and let it lie in his kindly one while she looked up into his face. Something he said to her grandfather seemed to please them both. He was calling attention to the tiny hand lying on his big one, and glancing down the child saw the curious contrast and hastily withdrew it. And when the great warm-hearted author, fearing she might think he was laughing at her bent forward to kiss her, the little hand pushed him away and she can remember to this day the horror with which she saw those bushy eyebrows advancing toward her, and how glad she was to be safe in her grandfather's arms and able to review him at a distance. Then they laughed again. She could feel the two were very happy together.

Stopping the School Bell

In after years, when she got to know about all those wonderful days of his past she liked to hear of the big, slow boy, who was full of wonderful adventures and could pick up any language, being used as a checker board by the other boys, who got him to sit silently while they marked squares on his lap and played their games of draughts. Slow and good-natured he may have been, but never dull. Who could have been dull at such a time and with such a headmaster as Dr. Valpy? Beneath his awful eye the boys were supposed to quail but there was a twinkle in his eye that boys understood. George Borrow must have shared the glories of a celebrated fight, the school against the townfolk of Norwich. It was at its height when the school bell rang. The great Dr. Valpy appeared and found an empty classroom. Terrible in his wrath he demanded the reason, but when he heard it he merely set the message, "I will not have the bell stopped for more than five minutes for anyone" and then sat down patiently and waited till the bell was over.

Boyhood's Friendships

Crome was teaching drawing and Mitchell was the man who was selling tarts in those days. Some of the names that came into the stories of the time were Archibell Wilson, Sam Preston, James Brooke, Bones Cubitt, Hinds Groomer, Macmillan Weston. Wilson was a hero of Delhi, James Brooke became Rajah of Sarawak in fine adventurous style, James Macmillan was another of the school fellows, and there are probably many

more who made their mark in the world. But of the boyish friendships of a lifetime none could have been more simple and unrestrained than that of those two who sat in the dining room of the old Suffolk house many years ago.

TRADING WITH THE ESKIMOS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Trading with the natives of the Arctic regions of North America is much more difficult than trading in the South Sea Islands or with the natives of Africa, according to Capt. Thomas

THE BOUGHT 'SCOOP' AND MATTICE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
News of the sensational sort having been somewhat scarce of late, the energetic journalists of the large dailies in the United States proceeded, with unremitting thoroughness, to put Mattice and Moose Factory on the map, and Tom Marks, Cree Indian, to say nothing of three American naval lieutenants, into the pages of the history of heroism.

Surface details of the wanderings of those lieutenants from James Bay, Canada, to Moose Factory, and thence to Mattice, are familiar enough to newspaper readers. They know just what lieutenant was the stability of the trio's heroism, just how the dog's bark which prompted them to seek the earth could be heard at a great height, and just the manner in which Tom Marks first fled from the strange apparitions in the Canadian wilds, and then haltingly understood their pleas for guidance.

But there may be a lesson or two under the surface of these incidents. One, surely, is the fallacy of the newspaper "beat." Now beat and scoop are newspaper slang. A paper scores a beat or a scoop when it publishes a "big" story first. Kloor, Farrell and Hinton were lost in a naval balloon. Unexpectedly came the flash that they had landed in Canada. Northward to Mattice and Cochran rushed the newspaper men. Some one must get the story first, must meet the aviators first, must claim with great bombast that "the story published below is the first story of the flight and the 'mushing' of the lost fliers back to civilization."

That word "mushing," supposed to call up a picture of men unused to snowshoes struggling through mountains of snow (some reports said there was none at all at first), became almost an obsession with headline and outline writers. Pictures of strange Eskimos driving dog teams were published as showing "how the three heroic naval aviators are mushing back to civilization." The public was supposed to be famishing for a view of buildings which might look like the Hudson Bay "shacks" (every building up that way, apparently, is a "shack") at Moose Factory, or might not. The essential thing was to have much snow around both Eskimos and buildings. Not that any of these pictures were "faked." Certainly not. Your modern newspaper is above such methods.

But, under the belief of the necessity of scooping all the rest, its editor will go to great lengths these days. It used to be the reporter who turned in the scoop. Now, as often as otherwise, he is merely an agent for the purchase of a story at a price sufficiently high to crowd out other bidders. Secretary of the Navy Daniels, having experienced some of the shortcomings of this method, in connection with the story of the NC-4's trans-Atlantic flight, ordered that the lieutenants must not give out any exclusive story. The first official story made public by Mr. Daniels was brief and inadequate. But who can say that he was not just in ruling that no newspaper could have the story exclusively simply because of power to buy it?

Buying the scoop is empty glory. It does not compare with the scoops of the old days, which were won by individual ability and tenacity. Then it was the reporter who was heroic. Think of the one who, in order to hold the only wire in town for his own use when he should get the big story, ordered the operator to begin at the A's, sending Webster's, and to keep sending till he ordered him to stop, even if he went through the Z's! Of course that was, in a way, buying the scoop. But it had no tinge of the cut-and-dried, counting house method. There was spontaneity in it. As there was about that reporter who, told by his office to hold a certain pay telephone, held it to the extent of tearing it out by the roots when the other reporter attempted to remove him from the booth forcibly.

Mushing back to Mattice, it might be remembered that a more or less disconnected and apparently exaggerated story of the aviators' wanderings did get into the papers, in the form of letters from Hinton and Kloor to their relatives. Whether these letters were bought does not matter. But they were reflections of the same scoop fallacy. And they caused trouble between Farrell and Hinton, the latter saying things in his letter which Farrell did not like. Farrell made no bones about telling the newspapers at Mattice that Hinton and Kloor, even while they were doubtful whether they would ever mush back, were planning the sale of material about their experiences. Hinton, from his NC-4 experience, knew it could be done, and at high prices. Now, should United States naval officers take practice spins for the possible financial return from

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THE BOUGHT 'SCOOP' AND MATTICE

the newspapers? And if not, are they or the newspapers to be blamed for helping to continue the "buy the scoop" fallacy?
The newspaper editor will reply that the reader must have his sensational news. It may be admitted that stories of real heroism should be inspiring. But a score of conflicting stories about the same example of heroism, with as many claims to "first" and "exclusive" publication, get the reader who thinks nowhere, and induce him to regard the heroism with something like skepticism, and the whole braggadocio and bombast of the modern scooping newspaper with derision.

Still, it has been a pleasure to know of Moose Factory and Mattice. And Tom Marks, the Cree trapper, startled by the trio of apparitions dropping from the skies—there is a picture to remember. Tom, by the way, with all his ignorance of good English, told a better story than anyone else. Perhaps he was paid for it, but we doubt it.

DAME

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
There are few things more inevitable or decisive than the public's rejection of a new word, just as there are few things more inevitable or decisive than the public's adoption of a new word. As to rhyme or reason for it, there is none, apparently, that anyone can discover. One new word will suddenly wake to find itself famous, another new word, even though it has the advantage of a brilliant and persistent press, will utterly fail to secure a place in public recognition. Tommies, Anzacs, poilus, with no known sponsors, are hailed round the world, whilst "Sammies," for instance, and several other titles, "selected" and even voted on in enterprising press competitions, never secure a following. There is no end to the instances that might be adduced. Every one regrets that there is no single word to designate a dweller in the British Isles, and yet, though Briton lies ready to hand, so strong is the force of early training, and so indelible the picture of the ancient Briton with his woad and his coracle that, somehow or other a Briton is ever an ancient Briton, and the public, for the most part, refuses to regard him as anything else.

One of the latest words to suffer at the hands of a capricious public in England is the word Dame. Some years ago, when the Order of the British Empire was founded, it was decreed that the women recipients of a certain grade should be entitled to the style of Dame. At first, this arrangement appears to have been accepted, if not with much warmth, at any rate without any great show of objection. But no sooner had the order had time to settle down and look about it than the lady recipients began to experience a deepening dislike for the new title. Some time ago they began to write to the press about it, and once the way was opened, it was discovered that the objection was strong and determined. Many well-known people rallied to the support of the objectors, amongst them no less a person than the wife of the Prime Minister. They demanded that the title Dame be dropped, and that the title Lady take its place. Dame, they declared, was irrevocably associated with such undignified things as nursery rhymes and fairy tales, with worthy but quite unlovely village characters, in fiction and out of it—with such people as Dame Partington, Dame Marjory and a host of others, with dame schools, and, last but not least, with one of the central figures in every Christmas pantomime, the Dame.

It is, of course, quite useless to argue with such people. It is quite useless to point out that the word Dame is a most ancient and honorable English title; that it is the equivalent of Lady, to this day, the legal designation of the wife of a baronet or a knight; that for many years it has held its place in certain orders, notably the Primrose League, where its use signifies a rank "answering to the male rank of Knight," and that it is in every respect fully as dignified and, if possible, more honorable than that of Lady. The only reply of the Dames is that they want the real thing and not the equivalent, that, all fine reasoning on the subject notwithstanding, they believe there is a great deal in a name, that, as far as they are concerned, there is nothing in the name Dame that there should be, and a very great deal that there should not be, and that, in short, they will not be called Dames.

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SKIRTING GREAT BARRIER REEF

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
These words used to designate the route of a Great Lakes steamship company: "In all the world no trip like this"—a singularly haunting slogan, is it not? (The Traveler was speaking.) However, he went on, the words bring to me remembrance of a voyage in quite a different region. "I think of that five days one spends after leaving Brisbane north along the way to Manila. The entire trip to Manila is superb enough, but the days coasting the shores of Queensland to Torres Strait behind Great Barrier Reef have, so far as I know, no parallel; in all the world no trip like this!"

Myitudes of foreign tourists seeing America make as a feature the trip through the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence River. The channels of the Thousand Islands are narrow and tortuous, the small rocky islets of endless form and number; they have their charms. Also, sailing through the Inland Sea of Japan, reminding one by its rock-formation of the St. Lawrence, yields a beauty of its own. But, off that eastern coast of Queensland there are Thousand Islands on a glorified scale, suited to view from an ocean liner, extending over so vast a latitude that five days are required to thread a way through them, and one seldom gets closer than a sea-mile to their shores.

Some are rocky, full of grottoes and cañons, glistening and darkling as enchantingly as a Maxfield Parrish painting. Others are forested, green with vegetation, a vegetation which grows progressively more completely equatorial as you steam north. Others will coast by—while the ship appears anchored—grassy so like the hills of Devonshire, or so like huge Massachusetts Berkshires adrift, that American and Britain alike grow thoughtfully reminiscent while passing them. It seems as if sheep must suddenly come over the brow of a knoll and cultivated farms be revealed at our next turning. The tales do not lose as if they were unwhimsical—but they are. Probably many never felt a Caucasian's footstep; although a thin chain of lighthouses marks a steam-lane safely through the maze of turnings.

Nearly all have inviting sandy beaches on whose yellow slopes careful waves run up and down with unruffled regularity. Inlets, straits, promontories, peaks, vales, cliffs, reefs, circular atolls; the sea rich with fish, turtle, and mollusk, the land teeming with calling birds—all waiting, waiting, waiting, as once the Americas waited for the restless, ruthless paleface.

Day after day endless variety—lands close, islands far; land sharply distinct, hinterland misty in the blue distance; the undisturbed sea protected from Pacific swells by the Great Reef lies placid as a road. The steamer slips along it with a gentle, recurrent surrus at her bows—all is peace and tropic warmth, a dolce far niente voyage through a world without a care. After Cape York is rounded and we turn west come wider torrid seas pulsing among the myriad atolls and archipelagos of Australasia; seven days more of a different character before we make Manila.

At night when the great star-shows of the Antipodes hang overhead there spreads Scorpio, to the north; Orion in the west, Sagittarius, Cancer, the Cross, with Sirius dominating the rest. The Milky Way is studded with greater magnitudes than in northern skies. Ah, and to "pick up" the Great Dipper on the horizon the evening of Thursday Island—to dwellers in the north it is singularly like getting home! Greater luck than most than this; that he have a friend on a sea voyage—finished The Traveler—one to share this magnificent panorama with him; one who must agree, "in all the world no trip like this."

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FRAUDS IN UNITED STATES PASSPORTS

Thousands of False Credentials in Circulation in Central Europe—Jews Have Held Practically All so Far Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—State Department agents in Europe have uncovered a system of passport forgeries reaching from Paris to Warsaw, with ramifications through the intervening countries, and while measures are being taken to detect the frauds, it is not known how many immigrants have already entered the United States with spurious papers.

In Berlin the seals and rubber stamps for visiting passports were removed from the American office and an investigation revealed that a printer in that city had received an order to print 400 Polish passports, of which 250 had already been printed and delivered. The order had been given three weeks before the discovery was made.

In Poland the situation is very much worse. Eleven days ago an examination was made at Rotterdam of 34 persons with Polish passports, about to sail for the United States. Five of the visas were found to be fraudulent.

Thousands of False Passports
Between 300 and 400 Polish passports are issued daily at Warsaw and thousands of false passports are in circulation there. The original discovery of the frauds was made at Warsaw, where the native police have been able to be of little assistance in detecting falsifications. There is also a serious condition in Finland. Many Finns who serve in the Russian Bolshevik armies have been repatriated and the repatriation is still going on. These Red Finns do not wish to remain in a "white" Finland and are obtaining falsified passports to the United States, it is asserted.

Because of lack of legislation giving proper authority to American agents abroad, it is asserted that there is nothing to prevent the return to America, with falsified passports, of those persons shipped on the Buford to Russia, from Finland or any of the countries between the Baltic and France.

Practically every false passport so far discovered has been found in the possession of a Jew, whether in Warsaw, Berlin or Paris. The heaviest part of immigration to the United States from northern Europe is Jewish, principally Polish and German Jews, with Polish passports, and in this connection it is recalled that at the recent Communist congress at Rotterdam it was reported to have been decided to aid prominent Hungarian and German Communists to come to the United States, using false passports and false visas for the purpose.

No Organization Expected
It is not believed that there exists an international organization for bringing European Jews, chiefly Polish and Hungarian, to the United States, but the revelations point to a widespread distribution of false passports available to them principally. Because of the lack of adequate legislation, especially a law enabling and requiring examination of the prospective emigrants to the United States in the respective consular districts wherein they have lived, the American authorities are finding it extremely difficult to meet the prevailing situation.

It also has been discovered that undesirable Europeans who have not obtained passports to the United States have arrived in Canada, and have crossed the border into this country clandestinely.

The State Department has approximately 275 offices in Europe dealing with passports and in each such office there are four or five commissioned consular officers, all of whom, according to a great mass of reports received here, are anxious over the situation and assert that in order to prevent undesirable elements from entering the United States it is necessary that they be given adequate powers.

It is the belief of government officials that the danger of undesirable immigrants entering can be averted only by enactment of laws continuing passport control and requiring the American consulates to investigate applicants for visas in their own districts, and in addition to control immigration in general so as to admit to the country the classes needed here.

Increase in Passports
The Department of State during the year 1920 issued 164,354 passports, an average of 13,796 passports a month. This volume of passport business was 601 per cent greater than was handled in 1913, just preceding the world war. The passport fees taken in for the last half year, July-December, 1920, have totaled more than \$500,000 in cases of applications made in the United States alone.

The growth in the volume of passport business in nine years is shown by the following compilation of totals of passports: 1911, 21,719; 1912, 25,431; 1913, 30,220; 1914, 28,119; 1915, 23,118; 1916, 27,615; 1917, 56,825; 1918, 97,952; 1919, 164,254. Total for the last nine years, 468,478. Yearly average for the last nine years, 52,053.

GOVERNOR COOPER URGES EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
COLUMBIA, South Carolina—Gov. R. A. Cooper at noon Monday took the oath of office for his second term. At the same time, Wilson G. Harvey of Charleston, South Carolina, was admitted the oath of office as Lieutenant-Governor.

DR. BUTLER RELIES ON BUSINESS MEN

Men of Affairs of United States, He Says, Should Act to Multiply Markets and Establish or Increase Buying Power

COAL ASSOCIATION FEARS REGULATION

Mr. Morrow Says It Would Not Object to Calder Bill Plan If Only Capacity and Profits of Mines Were Inquired Into

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—If the danger of strikes could be removed, both at the mines and in the handling of coal, and if the mines could be furnished plenty of cars, the difficulty in the present coal situation as regards price and supply would disappear, according to John D. A. Morrow, vice-president of the National Coal Association, testifying at the second day's hearing yesterday of the Senate Manufacturers Committee.

Huston Thompson, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, appeared in support of the Calder bill, the measure under consideration, which proposes the gathering of information by the federal government respecting the ownership, production, distribution, costs, sales and profits in the coal industry.

Mr. Morrow also testified that there was no great supply of coal in this country at present and that new mines could be opened up so easily that there was no question that, when a fair profit was permitted to those who dealt in coal, the mines would be opened and there would be a fair charge for all coal.

Surplus Can Be Produced
The mines, according to Mr. Morrow, can produce 30 per cent more coal than is actually needed, but lack of cars caused the recent rise in prices.

Replying to a question by James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, Mr. Morrow denied that his association had anything to do with the limitation of the coal output or in the making of price agreements.

It was declared that during the high price period of coal, over 1000 mines were opened by private individuals, many of them farmers in Pennsylvania, where a vast supply of coal is lying at the very surface of the ground. It was later asserted that of these 1000 mines, owned by between 700 and 800 individuals, only 100 were now in operation, the others having been obliged to shut down on account of severe competition on the part of the large coal operators.

Mr. Morrow said that the supply of coal in the United States was unlimited, widely distributed, not in any respect cornered, monopolized or controlled at the mines, and lay in many parts of the United States very close to the surface, where it could be mined by individuals of small capital. He denied that there was any natural monopoly of coal or that his association was causing artificial monopoly.

Secret Information Denied
That the National Coal Association has a "whole lot of secret information kept for its own use alone," was denied by Mr. Morrow, who added that the only information not made public was either incomplete or was already being given out in a better form by other agencies.

Provided the proposed Calder inquiry demanded only such reports as those showing the production of and the prices of coal at the mines, and the like, or, in other words, requested information which would enable the buyer of coal to know the capacity of the mines, the profits being made by the coal operators and the amounts of coal on hand, Mr. Morrow said his association would have no objection to it, provided, also, that the identity of the mine operators would be protected. His greatest objection was that in his opinion the bill would give the government the power to make regulations as to how the coal operators should carry on their business. Mr. Morrow also saw no objection on the part of his association to the government requesting such further information as how much coal was in storage or sold under contract for given periods of time, or as furnishing statements of contract coal apart from spot coal.

Reason for Injunction
The reason for the National Coal Association having the Federal Trade Commission enjoined from enforcing the answering of its questionnaire as to certain coal information, was not, according to Mr. Morrow, to conceal information as to the costs and profits of the coal operators, but because information was desired as to how the coal operators kept their bookkeeping accounts. In other words, he stated, the association objected to "dictation by the Federal Trade Commission," and "wanted to know whether or not the commission had the legal authority to demand the information desired."

Mr. Thompson testified as to the great number of coal operators who took kindly to the questionnaire sent out by the commission, which was so strongly objected to by the National Coal Association. The great majority of those west of Ohio, he said, favored the plan; those who opposed it were located principally in West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

DR. BUTLER RELIES ON BUSINESS MEN

Men of Affairs of United States, He Says, Should Act to Multiply Markets and Establish or Increase Buying Power

COAL ASSOCIATION FEARS REGULATION

Mr. Morrow Says It Would Not Object to Calder Bill Plan If Only Capacity and Profits of Mines Were Inquired Into

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
NEW YORK, New York—"The American economic problem is in part of the world problem, and the world economic problem is in very large part a problem for the American people," Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, told the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens in an address last night. These facts, he said, had nothing to do with military alliances or with joint political undertakings, but grew out of the industrial and commercial life of the world.

Dr. Butler declared that it was of little use for individuals with different interests in various parts of the country to rush to Washington clamoring for legislation to save them from loss, as such legislation would do more harm than good in the long run by postponing the day when normal economic and industrial activity and relationship took the place of those artificially created either by legislation or as a result of the abnormal conditions that had recently prevailed.

Efforts of European Nations
The leading debtor nations were earnestly striving to escape from their plight, Belgium had made remarkable headway and Great Britain was strengthening her commercial and financial position each month, Dr. Butler continued. France, whose problem was much more serious, because her most productive departments were ravaged by war and many of her most important industrial plants annihilated, was preparing to repeat her marvelous exhibition of national recuperation which she gave in the years following 1871. Her war expenditures totaled 200,000,000,000 francs, her annual expenditure, normally about 5,000,000,000 francs, had grown to 21,500,000,000 francs, and the rate of taxation had increased from 13 francs per unit of population before the war to 575 francs per unit. France needed roads, railroads, canals, public buildings and manufacturing establishments, in order to resume her national life, and as she could not wait until payments of the German indemnity began she had been obliged to borrow at unreasonably high interest.

As her export trade had been increasing rapidly, it was only a question of time, Dr. Butler was confident, when her sound economic and financial position would be reestablished.

America's Part
Advertising to America's part in this world problem, Dr. Butler said: "America, in her own interest, as well as in the world interest, should quickly act so as to multiply the markets of the world, to increase buying power where it already exists, and to help in establishing buying power where at the moment it is non-existent. All this is not a matter for government, but for individual bankers and men of affairs, for manufacturing and trading corporations, and for banking institutions especially adapted to finance foreign trade or created for that particular purpose. Any nation whose population is willing to work should be assisted to go to work. This means that the raw materials now lacking should be provided on terms of credit sufficiently extended to permit the raw material to be turned into manufactured goods and sold in the world's markets at a profit. Where, as the result of the war, a nation has nothing but labor and brains to offer, there is no use in calling upon it to pay spot cash. Give such a nation the use of necessary raw materials, encourage its manufacturers, and aid it to sell its products, and in a surprisingly short term of years it will come back upon the economic map as a consuming nation whose trade is desirable and will be competed for."

Burden of Taxation
"Although we ourselves are a creditor nation to a vast amount, our government is heavily in debt. The result is that our people and our business enterprises are burdened with an unprecedented burden of taxation. This burden was placed upon our back so hurriedly and with so little regard for its ultimate effects, that it has diminished and is now diminishing our national prosperity and our capacity for productive and profitable industry. Stern and rigid economy in the conduct of our own government, national, state, county and municipal, must be accompanied, and quickly accompanied, by such a revision of the present scheme of taxation as shall enable business to go forward unimpeded by artificial obstacles, as will reduce the growing unemployment, as will lessen the cost of living, and as will enable the American public to pay, without embarrassment or delay, the still sufficiently heavy taxes that must be levied upon them in just and scientific fashion in order to meet our share of the cost of the war."

That there are signs that the business men of the United States are alert to the necessities of these public policies and will insist that the government confine itself to its proper functions and that business should continue to rest upon the foundations of liberty and property and justice, was Dr. Butler's conclusion. Never, he said, have these foundations been more necessary to progress than today.

PEOPLE'S LOBBY PLANNED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
LINCOLN, Nebraska—Two hundred and fifty representatives of the Non-Partisan League, Federated Labor and

LARGE ESTATES IN MEXICO BREAK UP

Effect of the New Agrarian Laws Already Observable—Movement of People From the Cities to the Country

FILM CENSORSHIP MEASURE IS FILED

Massachusetts Committee on Motion Pictures Renews Campaign for State Supervision of All Screen Productions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Renewal of the campaign for motion picture censorship in Massachusetts is assured by the filing in the Legislature of a measure designed to overcome such objections as were raised last year by the Attorney-General and upon which Governor Coolidge vetoed the 1920 bill after it had been passed by the House and Senate. The new bill was filed for the State Committee on Motion Pictures, which represents 394 organizations throughout the Commonwealth.

This committee has devoted a great deal of time in the past two years to the subject and has reached some very definite conclusions. It has approved the plan of having motion picture films all come under the supervision of a state department which would set a state minimum standard of decency as a practical way of meeting the problem.

The measure just introduced is not the original one which was filed by the State Committee on Motion Pictures last year but is, with slight changes, a compromise bill which was drawn up by a special committee of members of the 1920 Legislature. It passed both branches of the Legislature but was vetoed by the Governor on the opinion of the Attorney-General that it was unconstitutional. Such changes as to meet the objections of the Attorney-General have been made and the bill brought up to date as to time and conform with the recent consolidation of the laws of the State.

Under the provisions of the measure the censorship rests with the Department of Public Safety which now examines and passes upon all the films which are exhibited on Sundays. The censorship of Sunday pictures, however, is on the basis of what is legal on the Sabbath in Massachusetts and not in accordance with the standards established under the new bill which would eliminate the objection of indecent, immoral, inhuman, or as such tend to debase or corrupt morals or to incite to crime, for every day in the week including the Sabbath.

The measure provides for the appointment of a paid director to be in immediate charge of the work, and it is planned to have three censors previewing films eight hours a day for five days a week. The judgment of all three would be secured on any film that seemed open to question. There is an appeal to the director in charge of the work and from him to the Commissioner of Public Safety. The rights of the industry are further safeguarded by an appeal to the Superior Court sitting in equity. While there is nothing in the bill which might be construed to interfere with the constitutional requirement of the right of trial by jury, it was thought well to emphasize the fact because of misstatements of the opposition, and so special provisions for jury trial appear in the bill.

It is estimated by the Commissioner of Public Safety that it would cost \$40,500 to establish and maintain state censorship in Massachusetts for one year. This would include the salaries of the director, nine officers of the division of state police, three motion picture operators, four clerks and stenographers, the rent of a display room and adjacent office, and all the initial equipment. The yearly revenue is estimated at \$62,400, at the rate of \$2 per reel. This does not take into account the extra revenue to come from films exceeding 1000 linear feet, nor the income already in the State, the number of which has been estimated by the industry at 50,000.

The department already licenses theaters and public halls, inspects all public buildings and motion picture machines, and licenses their operators.

COAL SAVING IN MANITOBA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
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LARGE ESTATES IN MEXICO BREAK UP

Effect of the New Agrarian Laws Already Observable—Movement of People From the Cities to the Country

FILM CENSORSHIP MEASURE IS FILED

Massachusetts Committee on Motion Pictures Renews Campaign for State Supervision of All Screen Productions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New Orleans News Office
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The new agrarian laws of Mexico, which were formulated and adopted by the temporary government of Adolfo de la Huerta, former President, and are now to be enforced, beginning with the commencement of the fiscal year, June 30, 1921, by the government of President Alvaro Obregón, already are beginning to break up the large estates, which, hitherto, have been undeveloped. The latter are attracting thousands of small farmers, according to Thomas C. Martin, who has been head of an agency for American mining and agricultural machinery in Mexico City the past 15 years, and who is in New Orleans on his way to Chicago for business conferences with his employers.

"It now seems certain," said Mr. Martin to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "that the Mexican people are to have an opportunity to develop their country agriculturally, with the aid of the federal and state governments. For three centuries, about 82 per cent of the arable land in Mexico has been held in large estates, few of which run below 1000 acres, and many of which include from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 acres. The result of this system, which arose from old Spanish grants of what were virtually principalities to certain persons favored by the crown, has been that the small farmer, or even the man who could make 100 to 200 acres productive, has had small opportunity to get possession of the land. He could lease land, it is true, but he never knew when he would have to give up his lease and he was chary as to putting improvements of any kind upon it."

Non-Cultivated Arable Land
"Under the new law, all arable land, whether it is used for grazing herds, or for cultivation, will be assessed and taxed as agricultural land. About 70 per cent of the arable land of Mexico is non-productive, that is to say, it is not cultivated. The tax on this potentially agricultural land will be about 100 per cent greater than the tax on lands which are not readily adapted to cultivation and cropping. The result is that the man who owns a large tract of arable land either will start cultivating and cropping it, or he will make it pay its own taxes, or will cut it up and sell it to the small farmer, or, least likely, will allow it to be sold for taxes and taken up by the government, when it will become what is known as 'wild land'—in reality the same as our 'government land' here in the United States—when the small farmer, or the man who wants to be a farmer, can get it on payment of back taxes, or by a homestead law which is based on that of the United States."

"The effect of this law has been widespread, and seen plainly in two directions: The large landowners, like the Creels and the Terrazas in the State of Chihuahua, the Obregons in the Macgregors in Sinaloa, the Marquez and the Ortegas in Sonora, the Alvarados in Yucatan, the Braniffs in Veracruz, and so score of other holders of large estates, have begun the cultivation and the planting of vast tracts in corn, beans, wheat, sugar and potatoes which never before felt the plow. My opportunity has been excellent to observe this movement, because our sales of farming implements to these large landowners have been greater this spring than they have been in any one year in her previous experience in Mexico. I venture to say that Mexico's production of foodstuffs this year from the soil will be at least twice as large as it ever has been in any one year in her previous history."

Movement to the Country
"The other direction in which the effect of the new agrarian law is appearing is in the movement of people from the cities to the country. Part of this movement is merely the refusal of the flight of hundreds of families to the safety of the cities when the various revolutionary bands of the past decade were overrunning the country, but by far the greater number of those who are going to the country are people who have been enabled, through the prospective effect of the new law, to buy a tract of farming land. These people are beginning in a small way, but they are very much in earnest, and they will produce something in the way of foodstuffs, each family of them, and gradually they will increase their production, until Mexico becomes more nearly self-supporting in her agricultural output."

"The clerical party, which always has been an opponent of all forms of progress in Mexico, is opposing these laws tend to make the mass of the people more independent, and so in a measure withdraw their support from the church, and for the further reason that the church, despite

the laws of reform, still holds a number of large tracts of land, usually in the name of a layman, but occasionally in the hands of a priest. A commission is now at work hunting down the holders of titles to all large tracts of arable land in Mexico, and, sooner or later, the church will have to disgorge these gifts, which, under the law, it has no right to hold.

"In spite of this operation, which is headed by José María Mora y del Rio, archbishop of Mexico, the agrarian laws already are virtually in effect, much to the benefit of the people and of the agricultural development of the country."

INTERFERENCE IN IRISH AFFAIRS OPPOSED
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BOSTON, Massachusetts—Any interference in the controversy between Ireland and Great Britain would interfere rather than aid the situation and it would be unfortunate "for that unhappy country across St. George's Channel" if the United States stepped into "affairs that are none of her business," declared the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham in an address before the Canadian Club. He asserted that there is a definite force of propaganda at work with the object of keeping the two great English-speaking nations apart, the success of which would be of great satisfaction to the Germans.

"The Pilgrims," Dr. Frothingham said, "brought to this country a deep sense of affection for the country from which they came and they never forgot the tie that bound them to their kin across the sea. We have tended to forget the ties that bound our great countries in the time of terrible need. I have hoped and prayed that we should get a new conception of what patriotism is and abolish the mistaken idea that in order to love our country we must dislike other countries."

MILK DISTRIBUTING PLANT FOR FARMERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its St. Louis News Office
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Southern Illinois Milk Producers, aided by officers and veteran organizers from the Illinois Agricultural Association, are working in southern Illinois to count selling stock for a \$500,000 distributing plant that is to be owned and operated by the producers. It is planned to have this plant built in East St. Louis and ready for operation late in 1921, when the present contracts of the producers with the St. Louis distributors expire. The farmers will market their own milk to the distributors and take care of their own surplusage. This action followed a strike of the producers last fall that ended disastrously for them. Their plans are based on groups that supply milk to Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota.

CANADIAN BONDS OUTSTANDING
Special to The Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—In order to finance the crop for 1919, the Canadian Wheat Board issued to farmers documents known as participation certificates, which entitled the holder to the difference in the price of wheat at the time of sale and the time when the actual value per bushel was determined. Although all holders were repeatedly warned by the Canadian Wheat Board that these certificates became due to be cashed on December 31, 1920, there are bonds to the approximate value of \$1,000,000 still outstanding.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Hotel Business Prospering
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—That prohibition has not ruined the hotel business in this city at least is proven, according to friends of the dry era, by the fact that six large hotels were opened to the public in 1920. These were built under soaring costs of material and labor that discouraged almost all other lines of construction. These six new hotels have a total of 2874 rooms. One Loop hotel added several stories, giving it 250 more rooms. Several moderate-sized hotels have been built, giving Chicago a grand total of about 3500 more rooms.

FILM CENSORSHIP MEASURE IS FILED

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BOSTON, Massachusetts—Renewal of the campaign for motion picture censorship in Massachusetts is assured by the filing in the Legislature of a measure designed to overcome such objections as were raised last year by the Attorney-General and upon which Governor Coolidge vetoed the 1920 bill after it had been passed by the House and Senate. The new bill was filed for the State Committee on Motion Pictures, which represents 394 organizations throughout the Commonwealth.

This committee has devoted a great deal of time in the past two years to the subject and has reached some very definite conclusions. It has approved the plan of having motion picture films all come under the supervision of a state department which would set a state minimum standard of decency as a practical way of meeting the problem.

The measure just introduced is not the original one which was filed by the State Committee on Motion Pictures last year but is, with slight changes, a compromise bill which was drawn up by a special committee of members of the 1920 Legislature. It passed both branches of the Legislature but was vetoed by the Governor on the opinion of the Attorney-General that it was unconstitutional. Such changes as to meet the objections of the Attorney-General have been made and the bill brought up to date as to time and conform with the recent consolidation of the laws of the State.

Under the provisions of the measure the censorship rests with the Department of Public Safety which now examines and passes upon all the films which are exhibited on Sundays. The censorship of Sunday pictures, however, is on the basis of what is legal on the Sabbath in Massachusetts and not in accordance with the standards established under the new bill which would eliminate the objection of indecent, immoral, inhuman, or as such tend to debase or corrupt morals or to incite to crime, for every day in the week including the Sabbath.

The measure provides for the appointment of a paid director to be in immediate charge of the work, and it is planned to have three censors previewing films eight hours a day for five days a week. The judgment of all three would be secured on any film that seemed open to question. There is an appeal to the director in charge of the work and from him to the Commissioner of Public Safety. The rights of the industry are further safeguarded by an appeal to the Superior Court sitting in equity. While there is nothing in the bill which might be construed to interfere with the constitutional requirement of the right of trial by jury, it was thought well to emphasize the fact because of misstatements of the opposition, and so special provisions for jury trial appear in the bill.

It is estimated by the Commissioner of Public Safety that it would cost \$40,500 to establish and maintain state censorship in Massachusetts for one year. This would include the salaries of the director, nine officers of the division of state police, three motion picture operators, four clerks and stenographers, the rent of a display room and adjacent office, and all the initial equipment. The yearly revenue is estimated at \$62,400, at the rate of \$2 per reel. This does not take into account the extra revenue to come from films exceeding 1000 linear feet, nor the income already in the State, the number of which has been estimated by the industry at 50,000.

The department already licenses theaters and public halls, inspects all public buildings and motion picture machines, and licenses their operators.

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RESTORATION OF ECONOMIC BALANCE

Investment in Europe of United States Surplus Productive Balances, and Disarmament Steps Urged by Mr. Hoover

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Economic disarmament and a movement toward disarmament are essential to restoration of world economic balance, and the American business man must develop an appreciation of such statesmanlike, while the governments of the world are learning that reduction of armaments is necessary to lighten the burden of taxation, declared Herbert Hoover before the Merchants Association yesterday.

John McHugh, chairman of the organization committee of the \$100,000,000 Foreign Trade Corporation, which aims to provide the long-term credits to Europe, without which, Mr. Hoover said, economic balance could not be restored, announced that the presidency of the organization would be offered to W. R. G. Harding, president of the Federal Reserve Board.

A. C. Bedford of the Standard Oil Company said that business was the one power which could start the wheels of progress going again, and he expressed full conviction that American business had the energy, resourcefulness and intelligence to work out successfully "its inescapable part in restoring the economic stability of the world."

Underconsumption as Cause
"The world is not suffering from overproduction, but from underconsumption," said Mr. Hoover. "This is obviously due to the war, and its recovery is retarded by political and social causes, although fundamentally its first remedy must be economic."

"Recovery cannot take place until our surplus goods cannot be consumed unless we are prepared to take some hand in the situation in Europe. We must come to some method by which we can give assistance on a proper and suitable foundation of business."

"We have to face this mass of economic ills with the knowledge that we are today in a vicious circle of inability and lack of organization to extend credits with which to dispose of our surpluses, and that unless we can break that circle we can find no remedy but a continuously lowering standard of living in Europe that will yet pull our standards down to the European level."

"Nothing is more dangerous to the whole economic situation of the world than that we should continue to establish short-term credits. The only solution is that we shall secure long-term investments in reproductive enterprise abroad."

Investment Abroad Needed

"The war has brought to us a great new phenomenon in our industrial and economic life and that is that not for a long time to come, and perhaps never again, can we establish our foreign trade upon a balance of commodities, assisted by the minor factors of remittance and service. If we would give full-time employment to our farmers and our laborers and our business men, we must be prepared to invest abroad some part of the value of the surplus products."

"The social, economic demoralization in Europe and the slow progress of business make Europe totally unable to buy unless we extend credits. But even if we extended these credits and if upon Europe's recovery we then attempted to exact the payment of these sums by the import of commodities, we shall introduce a competition with our own industries that cannot be turned back by any tariff walls."

"The war has brought to us a transformation in that we need no longer to export commodities in payment of interest and principal on capital that we owe to Europe. On the other hand, we have received, we must receive, vast quantities of imports in payment of interest on capital that we have already invested abroad. In addition to this, we have during the last seven years greatly expanded our production capacity. We have found that our agricultural industry is able to replace the total loss of food supply to the world from Russia, and today we are producing and exporting approximately 10,000,000 tons more food than at any pre-war time, and almost balancing the Russian deficiency of her contribution to Europe."

Interest of Workmen

"Gold remittances and services cannot ever again cover this gap in trade balance, even were the productivity in Europe itself restored. On the other hand, it is vital to every workman in the United States that Europe shall recover her exchange production, shall right her monetary exchange, shall recover her standard of living or we shall be dragged down to meet her standards. And to me there is only one remedy and that is by a permanent investment of our surplus productive balances abroad. It must be long-time investments in that character of enterprise that will build up the standards of the world, that will constantly reiterate their power to absorb our commodities. We have so far but little financial machinery and personnel devoted to such purposes. Nor can we uphold this necessary link in our economic chain until our government is prepared to give protection and support to Americans interested in development of American enterprises abroad."

Needs of Europe

Of the foreign trade organization, Mr. Hoover said: "One of the great ways of building an organization of that kind will be the ability of the American business man to express his

voice in the economic statesmanship of the world. It will be possible, if we have some definite form of organization, to give evidence of our likes and dislikes to the economic processes of European statesmanship. And before Europe can recover she will require not only peace, not only the settlement of some fixed sum for the German indemnity, she will require also the reorganization of her currency, and she will require a settlement of the most tremendous problem that faces the world, and that is Russia. But if American finances in relationship to Europe can be, by cooperation of our banks, our merchants, our farmers associations and our trades unions, as is proposed, placed into hands who can express the will of these groups in the United States, we can expedite these processes in Europe faster than we can through any action by our government."

Question of Disarmament

"There is also involved in all of these processes of recuperation another issue, an issue of the utmost importance, and that is the whole question of disarmament. If you will contemplate the United States at the present moment with our warehouses bursting with food, with food actually rotting at many places within our borders, with raw material unmarketable, with our shelves overcrowded with textiles, if you will contemplate Europe today short of food, unable to clothe their people, and if you will contemplate at the same moment that this government is expending a sum annually more than would be required to set the whole processes of business afloat, you may be able to come to a very true conclusion: Why impose on us, the business community, a burden of \$500,000,000 a year in taxation, and at the same time ask us to restore the processes of business upon which the vital life of our own people must be maintained? In all these questions there is involved deeply the problem of taxation, and unless we can have some more sanity in world relationship as to armament, we have but little hope of finding from our community that surplus of resources with which we can rebuild Europe."

Mr. Hoover also appealed for support of the campaign to save the children of Central Europe.

SAILING PLANS OF

MR. MARTENS' PARTY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Russian Soviet agent in this country, who recently was ordered deported, will be accompanied by 51 other Russians when he sails on Saturday from New York, according to information received by the government. The party is to go on the Swedish-American liner Stockholm.

With Mr. Martens will be his wife and two children, and employees in this country of the Russian Soviet Government who have been recalled. They include Gregory Weinstein, chancellor of the Soviet bureau, who was arrested on a deportation warrant, and Boris Romanov Bek, military adviser of the bureau.

The Soviet Government is to pay for the transportation of all the party except Mr. Martens, whose expenses will be borne by the United States Government, as he has been ordered deported. The Stockholm will land the party at Gothenberg, whence the Russians will go to Stockholm and Estonia, and thence into Soviet Russia.

ARGENTINA ADDING

TO ITS DAIRY FARMS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Statistics portraying the rapid change taking place in the Argentine Republic, where millions of acres have recently been transformed from stock ranges into modern dairy farms, have been made public by the Argentine embassy. The reports, prepared by the Rural Society of Buenos Aires and cabled to the embassy here, state that of 38,000,000 head of cattle of all breeds in the country, 3,000,000 are milch cows. Another increase in the dairy industry of the Republic is shown by the production in the first nine months of 1920 of 20,939 tons of butter and 21,776 of cheese, as compared with 9307 tons of butter and 5413 tons of cheese in 1914.

The Rural Society, as a further stimulus to the dairy industry, is conducting preparations to hold an international exhibition in Buenos Aires, beginning May 7, of dairy animals, farm and dairy machinery and dairy products.

BRINDLE TRIAL CONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The trial of Robert P. Brindle, president of the Building Trades Council, charged with extortion, was continued yesterday in this city before Justice John V. McAvoy. Jacob Fradus, a general contractor, testified that the defendant had demanded \$75,000 in return for permission to continue an excavation job for a realty company, that he had refused to pay it, and lost the contract, and that he had brought suits against both Mr. Brindle and the realty company on the charge that they had put him out of business.

BAKERS PROTEST 1-CENT LOAF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That it is impossible to sell the standard small loaf of bread at 5 cents was the consensus of opinion of speakers at the fourth annual convention of the New York State Wholesale Bakers Association here. The bakers were advised to revise prices slowly because of the fluctuation in costs of materials. The return of the 5-cent loaf was announced recently here, but it has not been seen at all generally yet.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF FREEDOM URGED

Vice-President-Elect Says Success of Government Depends on Something More Than Mere Acceptance of Privileges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MONTEPELIER, Vermont.—The people must accept the responsibilities as well as the privileges of freedom if any government founded upon the fundamentals of democracy is to succeed and progress, Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President-elect of the United States, declared in an address to the Vermont Historical Society here. He hastily sketched the development of forms of government through the period of unorganized races to the state of an absolute monarchy, which despotism, he pointed out, is gradually weakened by extension of more and more of its functions to the nobility, to a parliament and finally to the people.

"States grow," Mr. Coolidge said, "and there is an inexorable law of their growth. They must go through the process step by step. There is no hiatus in their development. Liberty is not bestowed, it is an achievement, and it comes to no people who have not passed through the successive stages which always precede it. It is very far from a state of nature. It is no light and easy thing to secure or to maintain, but difficult of accomplishment and hard to bear. While there are no conditions under which it is better to be a slave than to be free there are many conditions under which it is infinitely easier to be a slave than to be free and for the sake of their ease there are those who have chosen to relinquish much of liberty rather than bear the responsibilities of the free."

Tracing the progress of nations, the speaker pointed out that many nations have failed somewhere along the way, but that "no nation ever lost its liberties in which there was maintained a strong representative body vested with the authority of providing the public revenue." Mr. Coolidge declared that there is a step between absolutism and a republic that cannot be ignored "in the experience of a people journeying toward popular sovereignty." He pointed out that Russia, with the example of free nations before her, "is under a despotism more despotic than ever was administered by the Tsar," having fallen back into the inevitable despotism which follows an attempt to reach the goal of democracy in a single bound.

"There is a certain amount of ground," Mr. Coolidge continued, "for faith in progress in the fact, that apparently there could have been no other means to break the despotic hold of the Bourbons in France, so that she might finally emerge after the chastening experience of sinking from world glory to humiliating defeat under the Empire of Napoleon; she emerged free, a republic, and with a strength of character and a power of resistance which has restored her to a true glory in the estimation of the world which no nation ever outranked. In her example there is hope for stricken Russia. Evidently she reached an impasse in her progress which threw her people back on the first principles of development. Lacking the advance of France in the late days of the eighteenth century, she will lack her speed of recovery. But modern science is on her side if she will but use it. Who now can say what service to progress Lenin and Trotsky may not be performing when he remembers the Three Furies of the French Revolution?"

"There is always the force of evil without and within. It is difficult to say that any great nation perished by reason of an attack by forces from without. Disintegration begins within. We have solved the problem of the distribution of power between the three departments of government. The workings of the human mind are sufficiently understood so that intellectual stagnation is no longer probable. But there are economic problems, which, while we can solve theoretically, practically we are as yet unable to apply satisfactorily a remedy. We are the possessors of tremendous power, both as individuals and as states. The great question of the preservation of our institutions is a moral question. Shall we use our power for self-aggrandizement or for service?"

There has been a lack of moral fiber which has been the downfall of the peoples of the past. There came a time when they were sunk in indulgence and no longer strove for achievement. But there has been revealed to us the nobility of man, not formerly so well understood, which has taught us to appeal not to his selfishness but to his sense of duty. A nobility which reaches from the highest to the lowest and justifies our firm faith in the abiding convictions of the people."

INTERNAL REVENUE

SYSTEM DEFENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—As a part of the campaign of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to guard against all infractions of the Volstead Enforcement Act, and to prevent the illegal sale of liquors under any conditions, William M. Williams, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and a committee of eight, representing the producers of industrial alcohol, conferred yesterday in regard to the safeguarding and distribution of the products of these manufacturers. No definite plan was agreed upon, and the conference will be continued.

Mr. Williams said yesterday that the statement attributed to Dr. T. S. Adams, consulting expert of the bureau, that the tax machinery was on the verge of a breakdown, was largely

to the addition of the work involved in the Volstead Enforcement Act, was unfortunate in its wording.

"It is true that the administrative difficulties of the present tax law, together with the enforcement of the Volstead act, constitute a severe burden," he said, "but the machinery for the collection of taxes, as well as for the enforcement of the Volstead act, was never in better condition. In fact, the tax-collecting machinery is a marvelous organization, and its efficiency would not suffer in comparison with any large business organization in the United States."

GERMANY PAYING DEBTS TO ENGLAND

British Clearing House Has Collected Some 30,000 Claims by Her Creditors as Enemy Debts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England.—A number of French and British newspapers have recently commented a little recklessly on the proposed revision of the methods by which balances due by Germany on account of pre-war debts are being paid. The position is a little complicated by technicalities of finance, and since the Treaty terms themselves are still quite unfamiliar to the general public, the subject has been open to misleading and sometimes extravagant statements that can only do harm.

There is, for example, no question of Germany "defaulting" on enemy debts; but this has not prevented a certain outcry against the so-called "perfidy" and "ill-will" of the Germans in the execution of the Treaty. The matter can be set out quite simply in its general outlines as follows:

By the terms of the Treaty Germany is bound to pay the pre-war debts of German nationals at pre-war rates of exchange, and also to refund the pre-war value of allied businesses compulsorily liquidated in Germany during the war. There is no dispute as to Germany's liability, and the only question which has not yet been agreed between the respective governments is whether the latter should make compensation in the same way for property requisitioned or sequestered from allied nationals, not because they were enemy aliens but because the goods were required for military purposes, and would have been confiscated even if their owners had happened to be German.

A Small Question

That is a small question, comparatively speaking, and in general the liabilities are admitted on all sides. Now that a clearing house system has been adopted, the liabilities are government liabilities. The British Government, for example, undertakes to pay sums due to its nationals, with interest at 5 per cent, whether the individual German debtor is solvent or not; and the German Government similarly stands to lose in case of failure to recover from its own nationals, or to gain in case of the insolvency of a British debtor.

The two clearing houses have now been at work for some time. The British clearing house charges British creditors a commission of 2½ per cent on the debt at the time of settlement, and the proceeds of this commission serve to cover expenses and to build up a reserve fund against bad debts in England which the British Government cannot collect but yet must pay to Germany. The British clearing house has been making progress far more quickly than the corresponding institution in Germany; and this is the root of the whole question. In the first four months some 30,000 claims by British creditors have been communicated to Germany, agreed to and paid. About £12,000,000 have already been distributed in the monthly payments which are made in England on the fifteenth of the month, and £5,000,000 more have been disbursed in compensation for compulsory liquidations.

Cash Remittances Inconvenient

Nothing like the same amount has yet been claimed by Germany. One side of the account is therefore being worked off by cash remittances from Germany to England, while the other side remains much in arrears. These remittances have been a severe strain on the mark exchange and the German Finance Minister recently stated that they practically wipe out any advantage which Germany might have gained from the food credits accorded to her as a result of the coal agreement at Spa. Not only are these cash remittances inconvenient but they are quite unnecessary. The British Government holds German property seized and liquidated during the war to an amount far in excess of the total claims of German creditors against British pre-war debtors.

Germany has, therefore, been paying cash installments in respect of a debt account, whose net balance will ultimately be in her favor. It is, therefore, now proposed that cash payments be discontinued and that settlements take place simply by book entry: instalments of balances being settled monthly, one final net balance will be paid at the end of the time, when both clearing houses are being wound up. The proposal seems eminently reasonable; and if it is carried through it should remove a heavy strain from German exchange.

FRANKLIN DAY OBSERVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Benjamin Franklin anniversary was observed throughout the country Monday as the beginning of National Thrift Week. In this city, wreaths were placed at the foot of the Franklin Statue in Park Row. Rear Admiral J. H. Glennon spoke. Franklin was honored also as president of the first society for the abolition of slavery, as one-time Postmaster-General, and Ambassador to France. There will be emphasized in the public schools this week.

BUSINESS CONTROL OF PRESS CHARGED

Nonpartisan League Representative Gives His Views on the Political Attitude of Newspapers of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Some of the experiences of the Nonpartisan League, the farmers' cooperative organization that is influential in the northwestern part of the United States, in getting a fair hearing by means of newspapers, furnished a lively hearing for a large audience at the Ford Hall Forum last Sunday evening. Walter W. Liggett was the speaker. He based his talk largely upon his experience as general manager of the Northwestern Service Bureau, which is a sort of news dispensing and supervising agency for the league newspapers. He said that the league's purpose and methods had been so misrepresented in the press, and league facts so stifled, that the farmers had been forced to seek correction of the difficulty by getting possession of newspapers of their own. They now owned, on the cooperative basis, said about 120 weekly newspapers in the northwestern states, and six dailies. The weeklies were usually located in county seats. Without this control of the newspapers he intimated that the league could not have made much headway.

Out of this experience, Mr. Liggett gave an interesting analysis of newspaper conditions now prevailing. In the Horace Greeley period of journalism, Mr. Liggett said, newspapers were supported by their subscription fees. Thus it was possible and profitable for a great editor to speak his mind freely and discuss all sorts of topics. That was what was wanted by the people who supported his paper. Certain advertisers might object, but they controlled only their own advertising, and had no organized means of influencing any considerable portion of the editor's support.

Advertisements the Income

But things are different now. As Mr. Liggett set the matter forth, advertisements now furnish from 75 per cent to 90 per cent of the income of the ordinary daily newspaper. The amount furnished by subscriptions or news stands is almost negligible. The man who pays the advertiser calls the "unc," so it is the advertisers who can influence news and editorial utterance. That they practically control the press of the United States, Mr. Liggett feels sure. He pointed out that advertisers are now highly organized. The bulk of advertising matter reaches the newspapers through centralized agencies, which concentrate business from all parts of the country. He showed that managers of certain of these agencies are on record as frankly claiming the purpose to check the publication of some kinds of news and to instigate the dissemination of other kinds, in the interests of their clients. And the clients of these agencies are very largely the big business factors of the country.

So the newspapers, to Mr. Liggett's view, are really propaganda sheets for all sorts of special interests. They give information, but it is controlled largely, as to amount and kind and probable effect, by the general attitude of those who provide the advertising matter. Thus his bias, he maintains, is capitalistic. Editors and news reporters make no stand against these conditions, as a rule, because even the poorly paid reporter, Mr. Liggett thinks, is habituated to take his views and opinions from a capitalistic source. Reporters, so Mr. Liggett thinks, are well described by the term, "30-a-week capitalists."

That is why, he believes, the News Writers Union movement can have no real effect in reforming the press.

Cooperative Ownership

He thinks the way out is through cooperative ownership of newspapers by such bodies of the people as the workers, or the middle class. The practically unorganized masses are the people that feel the greatest lack of newspapers to represent them, he says. There is a radical press, representing the radical Labor and Socialist factions. But its papers are even more restricted propaganda sheets than are those of the capitalists. They would be stronger in their own field, he thinks, if they dealt more fairly with the general news, and included the range of subjects now denied by ordinary newspaper readers. Even the Nonpartisan League press, he admitted, inclines to give too much space to its own propaganda. He would have the league newspapers give more attention to general subjects, as well.

But he frankly confesses that he can see no good in denying class distinctions in this connection. Classes exist, and the way toward better

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journalistic conditions is to make sure that every class has its fair representation. This means that every class must have its newspapers, and the way for the unorganized classes to get them is through cooperative purchase or establishment. This cooperative method would need to be carried to the point of providing a cooperative news-gathering association, for he believes The Associated Press to be closely restricted by the capitalistic view. Mr. Liggett sees no immediate help through government control of the press, since he asserts that this government news activity during the war was no fairer nor less misleading, in its particular field, than is the capitalistic press in general.

Mr. Liggett seems to think that there are interesting possibilities in the development of newspapers that refuse all advertising, depending upon the subscriptions of readers for their entire support. He says the thing is easier than it seems, because the cost of getting advertisements and printing them often constitutes fully 40 per cent of the entire expense of newspaper. A newspaper that cuts out advertising, he says, can immediately get rid of an expensive system of advertising offices and agents, as well as the most complicated and most expensive section of its typesetting department.

POLICY OF UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The future policy of the University of Pennsylvania has been decided by the trustees' committee on policy and the report submitted to the other trustees. The report will be acted upon at a special meeting of the board on January 31.

There have been two factions at the university, one of which has contended that the institution should be for the education of the masses of high school graduates and should admit those who are not working for degrees, while the other has advocated its limitation to those seeking academic or professional degrees. The latter group has urged a smaller institution, maintained without state aid. It is said that the proposed policy is a compromise and that in addition to the \$10,000,000 endowment fund which the alumni plan to raise, a larger appropriation will be asked from the State.

PROFIT-SHARING

PLAN NOT INDORSED

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Resolutions calling for the inauguration of profit sharing by employees of industrial plants were rejected at the final meeting of the congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor on Tuesday. It was the sense of the congress that efforts should be made first to obtain legislation fixing minimum wages. Allied efforts by capital to reduce the cost of living at the expense of laborers through decreased wages were made the subject of protests, and it was decided to carry on an extensive trade union propaganda in the Central American countries. United States representatives have left for home.

RAILWAY LOAN BILL APPROVED

SANTIAGO, Chile.—A bill authorizing a loan of \$25,000,000 on behalf of the state railways, which was recently passed by the Chilean Congress, has been approved by the Council of State. The Minister of Finance said that he was corresponding with New York and European bankers regarding the details of the undertaking. He said the loan would bear not more than 8 per cent interest and would be repaid with a fund created by the setting aside of 15 per cent of the gross revenues of the railways.

AID FOR UNEMPLOYED

DETROIT, Michigan.—The Detroit Welfare Commission yesterday began dividing the city into six districts for the purpose of tabulating unemployed. The community council has undertaken to furnish provision for families of the unemployed, while other municipal departments will assist in finding work for them. A number of lodges and the American Legion have joined the welfare organizations in the work.

WOMEN ORGANIZE CONNECTICUT UNIT

League of Women Voters Aims Are Set Forth by Mrs. Maud Wood Park Who Answers Questions Frequently Put

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—At a large public meeting held in this city, which was attended by prominent women of many state-wide organizations, members of various political parties, members of the former Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, and others, the Connecticut League of Women Voters was formed, a large number enrolling as charter members. Among the speakers was Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman of the National League of Women Voters, who explained the purpose and aims of the league, which she said already had a membership of approximately 2,000,000 voters throughout the United States.

"Its two purposes as stated in the by-laws are to promote education in citizenship and to support improved legislation," said Mrs. Park. "The first of these aims is to meet by its schools of citizenship throughout the country which before election were largely devoted to instructing the newly enfranchised voters about the immediate and pressing details of registration and voting."

The second purpose—the promotion of improved legislation—is carried on by the research and follow-up work of the standing committees of the league. These purposes are simple and definite, but until it is clearly understood that those are the only objects for which the league was organized, a sequence of questions is likely to follow on mention of the league. These can be stated briefly as follows:

"Does the League of Women Voters intend to become a separate party of women? Emphatically not! We urge our members to enroll in the political parties of their choice."

"Will not the league duplicate the work already being done by other organizations of women? In places, yes, but as a whole, no. No other organization is devoting its energies exclusively to education in citizenship and the interests of women as voting citizens."

"Does it not interfere with the work of women for their political parties? No, the work for the parties and the work for the league are not in any sense antagonistic but rather supplementary."

"Isn't it a mistake to segregate women as voters in a request for special legislation for women and children? We hope it will not be necessary to do this long, but it is necessary until we catch up with the political inequalities of legislation which has been enacted from the masculine point of view."

"Are we merely the suffrage organization under another name? No, because our organization numbers in its membership many women who were indifferent or opposed to the granting of the ballot to women and who in this field are manifesting a splendid spirit and a desire to make their vote effective."

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STRIKE HAS CLOSED CAFES IN VIENNA

All Waiters and Cooks in Restaurants and Hotels Stopped Work on a Political Issue, Causing Great Inconvenience

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—Of the many strikes which have occurred in Vienna in the last few months, none has caused more indignation among the general public than that of the waiters, cooks and other employees of hotels, restaurants and cafes which is now going on. The public irritation is the greater because it is not a question of wages but a political issue, vague and controversial in character, which is causing all the trouble, and forcing two or three hundred thousand people to go hungry to work every day. The hotel guests are no better off. All the servants have left, no breakfasts are served, no beds made, no shoes cleaned, no lifts running and no visitors allowed. That all this should happen during the holiday season is a little too much, even for the good-tempered easy-going Viennese.

Wages are only a side-issue in this strike. The chief question is the demand of the waiters and their fellow servants, that the employers should only be at liberty to engage help from municipal or trade employment bureaus when the Central Social Democratic organization is unable to furnish such help. The proprietors absolutely refuse to submit to what they assert to be a dictation of a Socialist body. The other demands of the strikers for higher wages and improved conditions of service they are willing to concede, but they insist upon retaining the right of engaging help from other quarters than the Socialist bureau.

Plan Defeated

The strike began in the first and second districts of the city. The first district comprises the principal shopping quarters, all the ministries, banks and official buildings, the leading hotels and restaurants and some of the best residential streets. The second district is thickly populated and extends out to the Prater. The strikers announced that they would begin with these two districts and add others day by day. The employers, however, defeated this plan by closing their places in the other districts at once. The result is that in the first nine districts of Vienna, every hotel, restaurant and cafe is closed. The only places left open are in the outlying suburbs.

To mitigate the great difficulties of housekeeping in Vienna at the present time, thousands of middle-class families—the numbers are generally estimated at 100,000—are in the habit of taking their dinner or supper—and sometimes both—in restaurants or more modest eating-houses. Here they can get fairly good meals as cheaply as they could prepare them at home and save the enormous expense of fuel and all the delays and inconveniences connected with the buying of foodstuffs under prevailing conditions. To these families must be added the thousands of young men and women workers of all classes, artisans, clerks, bookkeepers, dressmakers and others who get all their meals in restaurants and cafes.

This great army of workers suddenly find themselves shut out from their usual eating-places. They must go to work without any breakfast, and at midday, if they want a warm meal must go a mile, or even two or more, to some place in the outlying districts. Many cannot afford to take the street cars, which now cost from 20 to 30 times as much as the old fares, and so have to walk.

Guests Wait for Hours

These outside restaurants and cafes are crowded the whole day. Guests wait hours for a table and when they are at last served, the waiter urges them to hurry up and make room for newcomers. It is difficult to imagine what this means to the ordinary Viennese frequenter of cafes, who is accustomed to occupying a table for two or three hours. Quite apart from the food question, the strike is causing really great hardship to thousands of people whose only source of comfort and warmth is in the cafe. Coal is exceedingly difficult to get, even at profiteering prices, which are far beyond the means of ordinary people. Consequently, many flats are entirely without heat except in the kitchen for two or three hours a day. Great numbers of people go to the cafes early in the afternoon and sit there until it is time to go to bed. For a comparatively small outlay, they can sit in a well-warmed and lighted room, read innumerable newspapers, and gossip with their friends and acquaintances.

Homes in Darkness

To these people the closing of the cafes is really a calamity. They might try to make themselves comfortable at home by putting on their overcoats and other outdoor clothing as the Italians do, but then they would have to sit in the dark as the consumption of electric light and gas is restricted to a minimum. There is nothing for it but to go early to bed and stay there as long as circumstances permit.

Disagreeable as all this is to the Viennese, the amount of annoyance and discomfort caused to foreign visitors is much greater. The hotels are in a state of anarchy. The outdoor doors are closed and guarded by a trusty man of the strikers—usually the hotel porter—who, lacking his uniform and peaked cap, is at first quite unrecognizable. There is literally not a servant left in the house, boots, chambermaids, waiters, page boys, cooks, lift boys, machinists, all are

gone. The guests have no hot water in the morning, no breakfast, no meals at all. They must make their own beds, sweep out their own rooms, clean their own boots, and brush their own clothes.

They cannot even receive any callers, the hotel proprietor refusing to let any strangers, as in the absence of the staff, things might easily be stolen. As the guests cannot even use the telephone to communicate with their friends, they are in a sad plight and might almost as well be in an internment camp. They cannot, in fact, go in or out of the hotel without a pass.

Just now Vienna is suffering from an epidemic of strikes. No sooner is one ended than another begins. Bakers, tailors, shoemakers, railwaymen, furriers, milliners, dressmakers, telegraph clerks, mail-van drivers, telephone girls, government employees of all grades and classes—all these either have struck, are striking, or will strike.

Unrest Is General

For the nation as a whole this state of affairs is extremely grave. Austria needs above all peace and quiet and order and the disposition to settle down to serious work if she is to make the least progress on the road to recovery from all the disastrous effects of the war. But there is no sign of her having any of these things.

Apart from the general spirit of unrest following the war it is to be feared that party politics are not altogether irresponsible for the present labor troubles. The Social Democrats are exceedingly wrath over their defeat in the recent elections and are doing everything possible to embarrass the present Christian Socialist government. It is not suggested that their leaders are so unwise as to countenance the incitement of labor to strike for party purposes, as they realize very clearly that similar action might, in turn, be employed against their own administration. But, unfortunately, some of the more extreme members of their party are not so farsighted.

Meanwhile reports of all these troubles in the Austrian labor world are published abroad thus tending greatly to injure the good reputation of the nation in foreign countries. This is especially regrettable at the present moment when the Austrian section of the Reparations Commission is doing its utmost to persuade the United States, France and England to advance Austria large and munificent credits for the restoration of her industry and social economy.

PRESS COMPLAINS OF VIOLENCE IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—A large body of journalists representing the daily press of Dublin, London, Manchester and the United States of America held a meeting recently in Dublin, to discuss matters arising in connection with journalism in Ireland. The chairman said that although the meeting was called at such short notice the large attendance was in itself sufficient proof that every one realized the gravity of present conditions in Ireland, and the necessity for press men to take well-considered and effective action to withstand the terrorism to which some of their colleagues had been subjected and to insure their being able to carry out their professional duties without threats of violence. The lives of press representatives were now endangered and they had been treated with great indignity in spite of promises and assurances from the government. During recent weeks there had been instances of absolute terrorism where individual press men were threatened, and in some cases violently attacked, while performing their duties.

The chairman of the Institute of Journalists referred to the recent actions against leading newspapers in Dublin. Throughout the country the position of journalists was no better. Some of these were interfered with in Kerry and armed forces of the Crown had used threats to them. The press had always been the guardian of popular liberties and it was never more necessary that it should have freedom than it was in Ireland today. On the motion of the president of the Irish Journalists Association the following resolution was adopted: "That this meeting of journalists engaged on work in Ireland, protests in the strongest possible form against the treatment of journalists in Ireland by the crown forces and that a committee be appointed to compile a detailed statement of the acts of terrorism, violence and intimidation perpetrated against members of our profession engaged in Dublin and Ireland generally. That this protest and detailed statement be sent to the press organizations and governments of the world."

HISTORIC LETTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An interesting presentation of a copy of an historic letter from the committee of the Association of New York to the Mayor and Corporation of the City of London, dated May 5, 1775, was made by Alderman Sir John Baddley to the American Ambassador during his recent visit to the Old Bailey. The facsimile of the letter was prepared under the direction of the library committee of the corporation. It was an appeal to the City of London on the ground of "the warm attachment in this capital of the Empire to the cause of justice and liberty." The signatories affirmed their loyalty to the King, but said, having been born to the bright inheritance of English freedom, they were "resolutely determined to defend it with their blood and to transfer it uncontaminated to their posterity." One of the signatories to the letter was Isaac Roosevelt, a direct ancestor of the former President Roosevelt.

TWO LEADERS OF THE PILGRIMS

BY WALTER H. BURGESS, B.A. Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Two of the most engaging characters among the Mayflower Pilgrims were William Bradford and William Brewster. Bradford was born at Austerfield early in 1590. He was brought up by his mother, whose maiden name was Alice Hanson. She probably had the help and advice of her brother-in-law, Robert Bradford, and of the lad's grandfather. The boy was reared amidst country sights and scenes. His kinfolk were in fair circumstances as yeoman farmers and traders. They destined William for a similar career and looked forward to the time when he would be able to work the farm left to him as an inheritance.



William Bradford's House, Austerfield, England

heritance in Austerfield. We can picture him after his school days busied about the "affairs of husbandry" and on occasion taking the farm carts and implements round to Thomas Wright, the Austerfield wheelwright, for repair.

The experiences of his youth had given him a serious bent, and William Bradford was early attracted to religion. He was stirred by the awakening sermons of Richard Clifton of Babworth. In spite of the opposition of relations and friends, he threw in his lot with the group of earnest religionists who gathered round Brewster and Robinson at Scrooby. His old associates pointed out that he was bound to bring trouble on himself if he separated from the Anglican church. But he replied:

"Since 'tis for a good cause that I am like to suffer the disasters which you lay before me, you have no cause to be either angry with me or sorry for me; yes, I am not only willing to part with everything that is dear to me in this world for this Cause, but I am also thankful that God has given me an heart so to do, and will accept me so to suffer for him."

Glady he entered into covenant with those who formed the new church under the leadership of John Smith and Richard Clifton, and faithfully he observed that covenant in letter and spirit. When the Pilgrims fled to Holland William Bradford was among the company. Arrived in Holland, Bradford found employment as a weaver of fustian, but he would, no doubt, receive remittances from his English estate from time to time, and when he came of age he was able to sell his land at Austerfield and make a little holiday tour round the chief towns of the Netherlands. The way was now clear for him to marry, and on November 9, 1613, he was betrothed at Amsterdam to Dorothy May, daughter of Henry May, from Wilshebe, Cambridgeshire. They were married a month later and settled down in Leyden, where a son John was born to them, who in later years followed them to America.

When the project of migrating to Virginia was mooted, the imagination of Bradford was fired with the proposal and he became a keen supporter of it. In preparation for the voyage he sold his house in Leyden in the spring of 1619. He sailed from Delft-haven in the Speedwell with his wife, transferred to the Mayflower and took note of the incidents of the departure and the voyage.

After the passing of John Carver the planters of Plymouth chose William Bradford as their Governor, and so satisfied were they with his wise administration that they elected him to that office again and again in succeeding years. He became the historian of the colony. The merits of his "History of Plymouth Plantation" have not even yet been adequately recognized. It is one of the classic narrations in the English tongue. Bradford had a sense of the importance for the Anglo-Saxon race of the colonial venture in which he had joined. Wisely and industriously he preserved the records of the movement for the enlightenment of coming generations.

There was a graciousness and unselfishness about Bradford which won all hearts. In testimony of his self-denial, Mayhew says let this "be told for a memorial of him." The patent of the colony was taken in his name, running in these terms, "To William Bradford, his heirs, associates and assigns." But when the number of the freemen was much increased, and many new townships created, the General Court there desired of Master Bradford that he would make a surrender of the same into their hands; which he willingly and presently assented unto, and col-

lapsed it, according to their desire by his hand and seal, reserving no more for himself than was his proportion with others by agreement."

"He was a person for study as well as action; and hence, notwithstanding the difficulties through which he passed in his youth, he attained unto a notable skill in languages. The Dutch tongue was become almost as vernacular to him as the English. The French tongue he could also manage. The Latin and Greek he had mastered. But the Hebrew he most of all studied. Because, he said, he would see with his own eyes the ancient oracles of God in their native beauty. . . . The crown of all was his holy, prayerful, watchful and fruitful walk with God, wherein he was very exemplary."

William Brewster has been called the "chief of the pilgrims." The title is justified by the fact, though Brewster himself was the last man to have claimed such a title for himself. Upon

Court for the Northern Province of England "for his disobedience in matters of religion." He had already given up his office as "Post" of Scrooby at the preceding Michaelmas, and together with his friends was contemplating migration to Holland. Brewster was one of the leaders in the attempt to get away from Boston in Lincolnshire. Though they had chartered a little vessel to transport them thence, the ship-master betrayed them to the port authorities and Brewster with six other leading members of the company was put into prison and bound over to the Assizes. Arrived eventually in Leyden the members of the Pilgrim church chose William Brewster to the office of "Elder" to assist John Robinson, their beloved pastor, in the oversight and governance of their religious society. Right well did he fulfill the duty.

He was hard put to it to make a living in Holland in the early days, as

he had a growing family; but later on he made a name for himself as a tutor in the English language and also found employment enough in managing the press which he was enabled to set up. When the great decision was made to cross to America and try their fortune in a new land, the members who went had Brewster, the "Elder" of their church, in their company to cheer and sustain them. This was a great venture for a man of his years to make, but he was ready, as Bradford says, "to bear his burden with the rest."

Brewster saw the infant colony well on to its feet. "He would labor with his hands in the fields, as long as he was able; yet, when the church had no other minister, he taught twice every Sabbath and that both powerfully and profitably. . . . Many were brought to God by his ministry."

I have recovered the names of some of the villagers of the distant day. There was Thomas Justice, the local fisherman, who fished the waters of the Idle and the Rytton which had their meeting hard by Brewster's home. And there was Henry Tomlynson, the blacksmith of Scrooby, who, in his will (August 13, 1587) left to his son "one pair of Bellows with all my tools within my shop belonging to my occupation."

Often met young Brewster have gone round with the horses from his father's stables to get them shod at Tomlynson's smithy. Often must he have watched the fisherman casting his nets in the local waters. In due course his father sent him up to Cambridge and young William matriculated at Peterhouse in December, 1590. He remained at the University for a year or two and then entered the service of William Davison, one of the secretaries of state to Queen Elizabeth. This was a happy appointment and gave Brewster an insight into public business and affairs which was most valuable to him in after years. He accompanied Davison on diplomatic service to the Netherlands and won his complete confidence and reward. On Davison's loss of office William returned to Scrooby and found scope for his energies in undertaking the duties which had become too arduous for his father.

In the summer of 1590 William Brewster, senior, passed away, leaving his wife, Prudence, to the care of her son. Though young Brewster was being fulfilling the duties of the postmaster for eighteen months, he nearly lost his place through not applying promptly for confirmation; in the appointment to Sir John Stanhope, the new Postmaster-General in London. But this difficulty was overcome and for the next 17 years he faithfully discharged the duties of his responsible office in Scrooby.

The way was now clear for him to marry and he soon settled down with Mary, his wife, to the work of an English home. He was "in good esteem" among his neighbors, Bradford tells us, and he goes on to say: "He did much good in promoting and furthering religion, not only by his practice and example and provoking and encouraging others, but by procuring of good preachers to the places thereabout and drawing on to places to assist and help forward in such work; he himself most commonly deepest in the charge and sometimes above his ability." Brewster was ready to make both material and personal sacrifices on account of religion. Gradually he arrived at the conviction that it was a duty to separate from the Anglican church as then ordered and constituted. This brought him into conflict with the ecclesiastical authorities. He was cited, late in 1607, before the High Commission

for the Northern Province of England "for his disobedience in matters of religion." He had already given up his office as "Post" of Scrooby at the preceding Michaelmas, and together with his friends was contemplating migration to Holland. Brewster was one of the leaders in the attempt to get away from Boston in Lincolnshire. Though they had chartered a little vessel to transport them thence, the ship-master betrayed them to the port authorities and Brewster with six other leading members of the company was put into prison and bound over to the Assizes. Arrived eventually in Leyden the members of the Pilgrim church chose William Brewster to the office of "Elder" to assist John Robinson, their beloved pastor, in the oversight and governance of their religious society. Right well did he fulfill the duty.

He was hard put to it to make a living in Holland in the early days, as

he had a growing family; but later on he made a name for himself as a tutor in the English language and also found employment enough in managing the press which he was enabled to set up. When the great decision was made to cross to America and try their fortune in a new land, the members who went had Brewster, the "Elder" of their church, in their company to cheer and sustain them. This was a great venture for a man of his years to make, but he was ready, as Bradford says, "to bear his burden with the rest."

Brewster saw the infant colony well on to its feet. "He would labor with his hands in the fields, as long as he was able; yet, when the church had no other minister, he taught twice every Sabbath and that both powerfully and profitably. . . . Many were brought to God by his ministry."

POLISH REMEDIES TO HELP FINANCES

Minister Says Financial Administration Which Has Budget as Its Basis Must Be Established

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland.—The new Minister of Finance, Mr. Stoeckowski, has announced his program to the representative of the press. He states that in view of the grave position of the finances of the country it is necessary to apply without delay a series of remedies of which the most important is that of establishing a financial administration that has the budget as its basis. Outside the budget Parliament cannot vote expenses unless at the same time it is able to indicate the means of covering them.

The preliminaries of the budget for 1921 which will be presented in January will include only the most necessary expenses, such as: (1) the expenses for the administration of the state; (2) for the defense of the state; (3) for the feeding of the population; (4) the necessary investments for the railway without which the two preceding ends cannot be attained. The equilibrium between expenses and ordinary receipts must be reestablished. To attain this, expenses in general must be limited, the assessment of the direct taxes must be augmented and monopolies of commerce introduced.

Raising Credit of State

There is no need, it is felt, to have recourse to the introduction of new taxes; only those need to be realized which are already established. Extra expenses should be covered in the first place by means of an interior voluntary loan, and by the aid of a gift of possessions, secondly by means of an exterior loan. Both for one and the other certain physiological dispositions are necessary. It is not enough to realize reforms in the domain of financial administration; the credit of the state must be raised by renouncing all which might compromise the works achieved. Economic offices must be suppressed as much as possible and the administration of requisitioned articles confided to commercial organizations under the control of the state.

As regards the exchange, its low state is due to the general state of the finances, to the illegal exportation of the mark and to German action. The minister proposes the following remedies: (1) the prevention of contraband on the frontiers as well as the illegal exportation of objects of luxury; (2) the facilitation of exportation by suppressing the taxes for exportation and simplifying the procedure of getting commission to export; (3) to form a commission for bills of exchange; (4) to centralize the purchases of the government; (5) to introduce mandates in the relations with America; (6) to increase the amount of credit societies and savings banks; (7) to introduce treasury bonds; and (8) to realize a loan abroad.

Right Herself Financially

Poland possesses so many natural advantages; has so much wealth in the form of oil, wood, coal, ores, salt, not to speak of agricultural produce, that there is no reason, given only the proper conditions for work and rebuilding, why she should not right herself financially, provided only she is not plunged into another war with the Bolsheviks or the Germans. Certainly the prices of the most necessary articles of food rise daily; butter, when it is possible to get it, costs 20 marks a pound, milk 40 marks a liter, (also difficult to get); eggs cost from 12 to 16 marks apiece.

In spite of the heavy financial position of the country it would be quite wrong to suppose that the people of Poland are in a depressed and gloomy condition. Though education has become very costly, nevertheless the middle schools have never been so crowded and the higher schools are overrun with candidates. The young people are eager for instruction and flock to the university (which reopens in January), the polytechnic and other institutions for higher education are crammed and there exists a general desire for instruction. This fact is the more encouraging as in point of fact at present the material position of the professional classes, or what is called here the "intelligencia," is far worse than that of the mechanic or the artisan. A typesetter or a baker is infinitely better paid than a professor of the university, nay even than a minister of state. Altogether, handwork nowadays is more remunerative than brain work.

The streets of Warsaw in the day-

time present lively appearance, for the town is overcrowded and it is seemingly quite impossible for a stranger to find room. At night it is another matter; owing to the lack of coal light has to be saved, and the streets are so dark that walking becomes extremely difficult. This, however, does not prevent theaters, concert halls, and cinemas from being full night after night. The audiences have changed their character, the stalls are now occupied by a class that formerly frequented the gallery, but who have enriched themselves during this orgy of speculation from which not Poland alone is suffering.

EGYPTIAN FARMERS REQUIRE INSTRUCTION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—In deference to many representations made to it either through the press or through deputations from the provinces, the Egyptian Government has issued a law restricting the maximum area that any proprietor can put to cotton during the coming season to one-third of the total area of his cultivable land, while cotton cultivation in the basins (the old inundation system still employed in parts of Upper Egypt) is totally prohibited. Unfortunately the decree comes one or two months too late, as the sowing of barley and wheat, the crops best suited to replace cotton, cannot be made later than December 20, while the latest dates for sowing berseem or Egyptian clover is some 20 days earlier. The cultivator in observing the decree thus stands to suffer, a fact which will make its enforcement more difficult, especially if cotton prices tend to rise. The restriction in area is not a new measure, similar decrees having been issued limiting the 1915 and 1918 crops, when cereals were urgently required. In the case of the latter crop, especially, it was found extremely difficult to enforce the law on account of the high price of cotton then ruling.

It is sincerely to be hoped that respect will be given to it, as quite apart from any stabilizing effect it may have on the price of cotton—evidently the primary intention of its framers—the triennial rotation is certainly the best farming measure. To enforce by law such a rotation, however sound, will not be easy, should the cultivator be unconvinced of its utility. The great need therefore is an active policy on the part of the Ministry of Agriculture for educating the fellahen, and this can best be accomplished by instituting over the country at each district town government demonstration farms of about 200 feddans in area each, which may prove to them the great scope there is of increasing the yield of a naturally fertile land by better cultivation. This need is recognized by the government and farms are being opened as the funds and suitable staff are found available, so that shortly it is hoped that a comprehensive plan of agricultural education all over the country may be inaugurated.

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TWO-CENT PIECE FAVORED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A Roosevelt 2-cent piece is favored by the House Coinage Committee, which has reported favorably a Senate bill authorizing the coin. The committee's report said there was "genuine need" for a 2-cent piece.

REDUCED OUTPUT IN GERMAN TOY TRADE

Although a Substantial Revival in Toy Making Has Taken Place Production Is Little More Than Half of Pre-War Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NUREMBERG, Bavaria—Neither the magnitude of the German toy industry itself nor the conditions under which toys are produced, are fully realized until one visits the toy-making districts of Germany.

It is perhaps natural that one should imagine toy making to be an idyllic kind of occupation. Any different associations with the joy and romance they bring child life seem incongruous. Nevertheless the reality is far removed from the idyllic, although the mere mention of the cottage industry of the forest country of Thuringia conjures up scenes of village workers expressing themselves in craftsmanship in picturesque dwellings amid the woods. The setting of the villages is attractive enough, but the development of the industry has left little room for craftsmanship. The process of subdivision of labor has been carried to its extreme limits. In few cottages would one find a family group of workers producing completely a Noah's Ark with all its animals, or a doll ready for the nursery. The toys pass from cottage to cottage, in which the workers perform just one little operation. Wonderful facilities are gained in this way, but the work becomes monotonous beyond the bearing of all but the most docile race of toilers in Europe.

Cheapness of Production

This process of specialization aims at cheapness of production, with the result that even before the war brought general destitution upon Germany the conditions of the toy workers were notoriously bad. Whole family groups, including the little children, toiled long hours for very small wages. A German writer describing the state of affairs a few years ago declared that the parents feared their children to the police as a bitter necessity. And here, he wrote, "no freedom, no relaxation, no romping in the open air and in the beauty of their native hills, but a daily exhausting torment in a narrow room."

Many efforts were being made before the war to alter these conditions, but the most notable development in the industry was the tendency to transfer the work into factories. At first this movement was concerned chiefly with the production of the wonderful variety of mechanical toys which in recent years have captured the imagination and affection of the boyhood of Great Britain and America. This led to a rapid increase in the value of the toys produced in Germany, with the result that in 1912 it was estimated that the annual total was nearly \$7,000,000, of which half was exported to America, and Great Britain. At present values this export trade would amount to about \$10,000,000, but although a substantial revival of the industry has taken place this year the production is little more than half as great as it was before the war.

Appearance of Factories

The factories in which these mechanical toys are made resemble in every respect a modern engineering works. They are fitted with the most up-to-date equipment, including many ingenious automatic machines, and they are manned largely by skilled artisans. Consequently the wages and conditions of all the workers in a toy factory, including the women and girls, approximate to those in the general machine-making trades. In these factories Germany produces the perfectly working steam engines, the complete railway systems operated by electricity, the motor cars and ships which have excited and delighted thousands of family parties all over the globe.

Here in medieval Nuremberg is the largest toy factory in the world. It is not yet working at anything like its pre-war capacity, but when the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor visited it there were fewer than 4000 employees busily occupied. First one enters a large shop containing many scores of pressing and stamping machines. All day long men and girls sit in front of these machines cutting out shapes from sheets of metal, stamping holes, curving and bending over edges. In another shop miles of white metal railway lines are produced in the same swift, monotonous fashion. Elsewhere are seen several lines of little machines which seem to reach the limit of complexity. They work at furious speed, although only a few boys tend them. Closer examination reveals the fact that they are automatically changing rough castings into properly turned, drilled, and finished engine cranks, steering gears, and similar essential parts of the larger toys. As one operation is completed there is a temporary pause while a drill or cutting tool withdraws itself and another darts into position and begins its operation.

A Standardized Plan

It is in this manner that each little part of a toy is made according to a standardized plan. In immense numbers and at great speed. More workers are engaged in other shops where, under less comfortable conditions and

in heated atmosphere, the metal parts are japanned, or galvanized. Here, in a gloomy, dusty building, both men and women with blackened hands and clothes sit amid a mass of whirling emery polishing wheels. There, scores of girls with brush or air spray paint the bright colors on the toys which have been already assembled in another shop, organized on the lines of a mass production engineering works.

After a tour of a factory organized on these lines one realizes the strength of the position which the German industry has reached, but the era of development is only beginning. The combination movement which is strongly growing in the coal, iron, and metal industries, is making headway in the toy industry also, and firms are joining their resources in powerful groups. The organization of factory production of dolls, Noah's arks, and all kinds of wooden toys is also making steady headway. These newer factories are established near the centers of the home industries. They work on the same lines of standardization and mass production, and aim at the gradual transference of the home workers to the factories.

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR IRISH TRADE SEEN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The secretary of the Irish Industrial Development Association has been making an appeal for the patronage of home manufacture, particularly during this season of acute distress caused by the destruction of Irish industries. He points out that £75,000,000 are expended annually in Ireland on imported manufactured goods, and that most of this money could be spent here if each individual took a vital interest in developing and maintaining the industrial life of the country. From the child who buys an ounce of sweets to the head of a big firm each person can take a share in this up-building movement.

At a recent meeting of the Dublin Branch of the United Kingdom Commercial Travellers Association, the president expressed confidence in the prospect of a bright future for Ireland from a business point of view and there was much good work to be done as soon as some kind of political settlement could be arrived at. In a letter to the "Echo" (Paris), L. H. Kearney, who represents Ireland commercially in France, states that Ireland's external trade in 1919 far exceeded that of several other European countries. He says that direct communication with Ireland will be of much advantage to both countries, but that in the meantime a great deal of business may be done by sending representatives between the two countries and alludes to the present great delay in transit owing to railway strikes and other circumstances.

Ireland is the best supplier and customer of England, except the United States of America, and Mr. Kearney therefore thinks that England should take second place to England because of proximity and traditional sympathies. He says that the Irish have at present ready to export such goods as meat, smoked and salted fish, cheese, linen, wool, woolen goods, poplins, horse hides and boot polish. France, on the other hand, could supply Ireland with silks, ribbons, gloves, leather, musical and scientific instruments, office furniture, pianos and sugar. Mr. Kearney refers to the resumption of the direct commercial service between Ireland and Holland and between Ireland and the United States of America.

NATIVES OBJECT TO INDENTURE SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—Giving evidence recently before the unemployment commission, Colonel Pritchard, director of native labor, said the natives were going to farms and the sugar industry in preference to the mines. The shortage of native labor, he continued, is bound to become acute. The sugar industry has improved their conditions of labor immensely. In addition they are forcing the wage upward, as well as organizing to compete with the mining industry. I think it would be imprudent to assume that the native is going to work for the same pay 5000 feet below the ground, when he can work under conditions more closely approaching his natural conditions.

Speaking as the result of a recent tour in Natal and the Transkei, Colonel Pritchard said the natives showed a great desire to break away from the indenture system. They wanted more pay, and said that so long as a system of indenture existed they could not strike, as the government could arrest them under the native labor regulations. The attitude of the natives was the result of propaganda from Johannesburg carried out by Europeans and natives. It was only by being prepared to do the same work and to live on a harder standard of life that the white man could supplant the native in this country. The cause of the propaganda amongst natives was that the white man enjoyed his higher standard of living by the exploiting of the native.

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CHANGED STATE OF SERVICE IN INDIA

Nowadays It Is Said to Be the Exception for Senior Civil Service Candidates to Choose India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—Until a few years ago India attracted some of the best scholars of England to her administration. The civil service and the Indian civil service had the reputation of being the stiffest examination of its class in the world. It was the custom for the men who passed at the top to take the Indian civil service in preference to the home civil service. Nowadays it is the exception for the senior successful candidates to choose India. There is a general idea that "India is no place for the sahib." The same feeling extends to other services and professions. The Indian Army complains that it cannot get candidates to fill for the entrance examinations. Families who have served for generations in India, whose names are known from Bombay to Bengal, are cutting off the connection and keeping their sons in England or sending them to other colonies. The result is that, to an extent which becomes more appreciable every year, the wrong stamp of man is filling the services.

Conditions Changed

This is all the more serious as it is very doubtful if there is now any country in the world where good social standing carries more weight than in India. In the old days nothing but public school and varsity men passed into the Indian civil service, men from the best British families. Nowadays the type that arrives is of a distinctly, so-called "lower class." In India (rightly or wrongly) social standing is an enormous political asset to the administrator and the fact that men without it are taking a hand in the administration is considered a serious drawback.

In the past India offered inexpensive living, plentiful sport, together with enormous responsibility, power, and scope for ability, among a willing and friendly people. But these conditions have now changed. With the development of the country the cost of living has soared out of all proportion to the rise in emoluments, sport is less plentiful and very much more expensive, and the scope and power of the individual has been very much reduced. The most important difference, however, is that the individual is working in an atmosphere of un-friendliness and intrigue. It is the political policy of the agitators to exaggerate and bring into prominence any slip by a British official. He is being closely watched and deliberate intrigue is carried on to push him into a situation which will give the Indian press the opportunity to make a virulent and quite undeserved attack.

Utmost Impartiality

It should be remembered that the policy of the government has been to maintain the utmost impartiality between the white man and the Indian. Any case of assault between a European and an Indian has to be reported to the Government of India, which takes every precaution that the whole proceedings shall be impartial. In its desire for absolute fairness the government has produced a position in which there is one law for the Indian and one for the Britisher, and the balance is right against the Britisher.

Then there is the color question to be considered. Say what you may, stamp on it officially and be convinced of its injustice, it is, nevertheless, fundamentally there in every white man, and the moment the colored man commences to claim equality and superiority it clashes with all the instincts of the former. Thus it is that the services are becoming more and more unpopular and as a result the wrong men are coming out, a vicious circle exists, and the government of the country becomes increasingly more difficult.

CONSUMER'S PLACE IN ECONOMIC LIFE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRAMHALL, England—Percy Redfern, cooperative journalist, historian of the cooperative movement and the author of "The Consumer's Place in Society," lecturing before the Bramhall Reconstruction Society, gave the first place in society to the consumer, without whom industry could not exist.

The lecturer said that the business of so organizing society as to meet the proper needs of consumers was a matter of universal importance. While the rights and position of the consumer were of supreme importance, little, if any, attention was given to them. The struggle between Capital and Labor, the employer and employed, occupied a large space in the daily press. Not so the interests of the consumer, which seldom found ventilation. Everywhere were organizations and associations of capitalists and employers on the one hand, and of workers on the other, each active in their

own and never in the consumers' interests. The employers' federations found it more profitable to prevent competition and keep up prices than to fight trade unions. This resulted in the rings, combines, and trusts which, under the recent government patronage of the business man, had so increased and multiplied.

Organization, then, was the consumers' great need. They could either organize cooperatively as in the cooperative movement, or municipally and nationally. The cooperative movement, which was a movement for self supply, had acquired shops, warehouses, bakeries, wholesale departments, offices, depots, factories and works of a hundred kinds; farms, ships, mines and tropical and colonial possessions. It employed a great army of workers, all of these consumers, and always members or eligible for membership, and therefore fellow members possessed of equal rights to the full extent of their number and not a separate class of hired servants. The employees are in fact the agents and stewards of their fellow-consumers; in addition to membership rights, they possess the powers of stewardship.

Turning his attention to capitalism, Mr. Redfern said that capitalism could not be ended, therefore it must be ended. He was careful, however, to distinguish between capitalism and capital. Capital was an essential, but it must not be owned by the few to the disadvantage of the many. In capitalism the biggest shareholder had the highest number of votes, whereas in the cooperative movement the "one man, one vote" rule governed.

RELAXATION OF TRADE UNION RULES URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—The

Minister of Mines and Industries has addressed an appeal on behalf of unemployed men to trade unions, labor bodies, and associations of employers. Having reference to the distress arising from the abnormal prevalence of unemployment, especially on the Rand, the Minister directed his appeal firstly to all employers in every industry, and urged on them, even at some sacrifice if needs be, to endeavor to employ one or more of the unskilled white men now unemployed. If employers gave this appeal their sympathetic consideration, the present position would be considerably relieved, he thought.

The Minister directed a special appeal to trade unions earnestly to consider whether some slight relaxation of the rules or customs could be adopted whereby some of those men might be employed on rough or less skilled work pertaining to their particular trade. He said he did not propose to suggest what class of work those men should specifically perform, but would be pleased to have suggestions from the unions if they were prepared to consider some relaxation. That there is a shortage of skilled labor in certain trades is well known, and not only would some men provide for unskilled workers, but in some instances would improve the position of other skilled tradesmen.

"For example," he declared, "if more boiler makers were available, or if the boiler makers would agree to rougher work being done by unskilled or semi-skilled men, an immediate demand would be created for fitters and other tradesmen who are not so fully employed. If carpenters and bricklayers could suggest some relaxation, then many painters and masons would be provided for." He felt confident, he said, that all sections would give this appeal the consideration it deserved, and hoped that trade unions would not view it from the narrow craft spirit, but rather from the wider national standpoint of the welfare of their less fortunate fellow workers.

No doubt if necessary amicable arrangements could be made to introduce whatever safeguard may be considered necessary to preserve trade union status, the government would be prepared to render whatever assistance was desired in this direction. The position had become so acute that immediate action was necessary to prevent very serious distress. Municipalities and the provincial administration were doing their utmost to assist in the immediate problem of relief and the establishment of relief works was planned. These measures were, however, only temporary and partial. What was needed was the adoption of means by which a large proportion of the white workers at present out of employment could be absorbed and find a permanent place in the expanding industries of South Africa, so as to reduce the necessity for temporary measures of relief to the utmost.

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FORBES & WALLACE
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The Half-Yearly Sale of Furniture

for the sale and consumption of drink means a notable gain in the homes, health, and industrial efficiency of the nation at large.

One excellent piece of work done by the Liquor Control Board was the setting up, in November 1919, of an advisory committee to consider the conditions affecting the physiological action of alcohol. Presided over by Lord d'Abernon, and including some of the highest medical and similar authorities, it issued a unanimous report condemning the use of alcohol as a beverage. Summarized by Mr. Carter, the report submits that the cumulative effect of the use of intoxicants is that "energies are atrophied, physical and mental development hindered, and life as a whole becomes less potent and more circumscribed. Men and women who indulge in alcohol cannot make their fullest contribution to individual happiness or to national usefulness. It is to the moderate drinker that this physiological aspect of the liquor problem particularly applies."

NEW MOTOR-DRIVEN OIL TANKER LAUNCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At Barrow the new motor-driven oil tanker, Seminole, built by Messrs. Vickers for the Anglo-American Oil Company, was recently launched. The new vessel is one of the largest motor-engined ships afloat, being 425 feet in length, 56 feet in breadth, having a displacement of 14,000 tons and a deadweight capacity of over 10,000 tons.

Speaking at the luncheon following the launching, the chairman of the Anglo-American Oil Company, Mr. Powell, spoke highly of the motor ship Narragansett, a sister ship which ran her trials only in May last, and one of six similar ships now being built at the Vickers' yard. The performances of this ship are being watched with the keenest interest by ship owners and engineers on both sides of the Atlantic.

A good idea of the possibilities of the new vessel may be obtained from the actual performances of the Narragansett, which recently returned to the Thames after 16,000 miles of running at sea. An involuntary stop has yet to be experienced on this ship, and since her trials the only replacements necessary were two cylinder head joints. The contract speed of this vessel was 10.5 knots, and the estimated fuel consumption 11 tons. On a recent run from New Orleans to Liverpool, the average speed was 11.1 knots and the fuel consumption for all purposes 11.74 tons per day. It is interesting to note that this consumption works out at about one-third that of a similar ship equipped with oil-fired boilers. In view of the possibility of a world oil shortage in the future, this fact and the rapid progress now being made in motor ships ought to be more fully considered. The cost per day for fuel is estimated at £72 as against £168 for an oil-fired vessel of similar capacity.

The new vessel, like its sister ships, is equipped with Vickers solid-injection Diesel engines having many novel features, which, in the case of the Narragansett, appear to be working in a highly satisfactory manner. Two six-cylinder, four-cycle engines of 1250 horsepower each are employed, and oil fuel is injected directly into the cylinders under a pressure of 4000 pounds to the square inch. This system has been applied with satisfactory results for a number of years, and under varying loads and conditions by the makers of these engines.

AUSTRALIA FORMS COMMUNIST PARTY

Object Said to Be Control of Unions in Order to Overthrow Present Social System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A new organization, to be known as "The Communist Party of Australia," has been formed in Sydney. A conference was held at which delegates from the other Australian states, as well as New South Wales, were present. The Socialist Labor Party, the Australian Socialist Party, and the International Industrial Workers were also represented.

Mr. Garden, secretary of the Sydney Labor Council, a former minister of religion, but now an ardent revolutionist, announces that the objects of the new organization include taking of an active and, wherever possible, a leading part in the control of the unions in order to bring about a overthrow of the present social system.

The specific objects of the party are as follows:

1. Directing its members to take an active and, wherever possible, a leading executive part in every craft or industrial union.
2. Actively working to replace the existing craft unions by efficient industrial unions, which would be more advantageous for social revolution to mass action, as well as an important factor in the communist reconstruction of society.

3. So controlling its members, that each and every one of them acts strictly according to communistic tenets.
4. Forming groups of its members in every mill, factory, workshop, and field, so that it is always in a position to direct and control through its members every industrial dispute and disturbance of the workers, keeping all ways in mind the same end—social revolution—and trying to utilize every spontaneous action of the workers for that end.

5. Taking an active part in the election for the existing legislative bodies whenever it may be for the advantage of the complete social revolution, to prove inside those institutions that such institutions are expressly for the buttressing of the existing capitalistic system, and that therefore they are working absolutely and always in opposition to the interests of the toiling masses.

E. E. Judd, general secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, objects to the platform because "it affords cover for police spies and agents provocateurs."

SCOTTISH TOWN RECEIVES GIFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Some time ago Robert Dollar, a San Francisco millionaire, gave £3000 to his native town of Falkirk, Scotland, and that donation he has since increased to £5000. This sum is to be devoted to the purchase of a small estate, Arnotdale, on behalf of the Falkirk community, to be made available for public use. The donee has suggested that a portion of the ground, which extends to about 12 acres, might be set apart for a playground in order to keep children off the streets. The Falkirk Town Council agreed to accept the gift on behalf of the ratepayers.



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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Parisian Comments

The mutability of human thought and restlessness of world conditions are expressed today in the rapid passing of fashion's whims. No sooner is the eye accustomed to certain modes, than, hey! presto! hang out of sight are they hurried to make room for fresh creations. In midsummer we are asked to consider autumn-vestures; in midwinter the milliner would have us believe in the advent of spring. Paris is now showing priceless lengths of brocade and velvet, and slay piles of garments, all huddled together under the leveling influence of the word "soides," and but yesterday spread in their expensive glory as articles de nouveautés. The aeroplane-exported frock may become unfashionable in a single night, so swift the coming and going of fancies. A wily buyer of slender means (and this is the best buyer because careful attention attends the quest) finds what her wealthier sister misses, in the pursuit of the morrow's mode. Like the celebrated jam in "Alice in Wonderland," the mode is always here yesterday and gone tomorrow; but at the actual moment most elusive. Yet no very radical changes take place in a world seeking more and more comfort and utility in apparel.

The keynote of today is fitness and practical purpose. Women are no longer dressed for parade, they are clothed conveniently, in so far at least as their day apparel is concerned. They are not quite so much dressed to please as to be pleased themselves with harmonious effects. The Frenchwoman's well-trained artistic perception enables her to avoid the pitfalls which yawn for the unwary in the matter of dress, and in spite of her traditional adherence to accepted models, she is today the most individually dressed woman in the world through her gift of adaptation to type. The master hands which wield the rod of fashion's change have learned from long experience how to alter styles without startling the public. Now and again rumors are circulated of some surprising revelation, but eventually, save in the houses which cater for eccentricities, a good deal of unanimity prevails in the essentials. Universal now is the preference for black dresses worn under full, voluminous coats of fur which look ready to fall off, having no visible fastenings, but held together by the wearer's hand. These garments have the advantage of being easily thrown aside in the overheated apartments and restaurants. Many young girls are wearing pretty coats of lightest gray cloth trimmed with squirrel fur fabric to match, and toques of the same shade. This is such a universal costume that young girls of the same "monde" look exactly alike.

In the art of millinery the French are unequalled. Time after time you see faces framed so perfectly in hats as to wonder why they belong so absolutely to one another. One solution lies in the fact that every first-class milliner molds the hat on the head of her customer in front of a looking-glass, adapting the model to the deficiencies or excellencies of the visage. Only the guileless foreigner rushes into the net spread for her in shop windows, and buys a ready-made hat, often unsuitable in form and color, with total oblivion of its relation to type.

Nothing could be prettier than the shoes of today in their adaptation of Greek lines plus the high heel no fashionable woman will dispense with. The foot in an immaculate, transparent, silk stocking shows all the instep, being held together by narrow straps. Black patent leather shoes with a little white stitching are smart worn with brown or mole-colored stockings.

As if to mock the growing independence of women in all departments of life, the shops are full of shackles in the form of thick bracelets, made in ivory, tortoiseshell, jade or wood. The latest novelty, however, is a very thin, black bracelet made of elephant skin studded with pearls and a chain attached. All bracelets lend a certain roundness to the arm exposed to observation by the short-sleeved dresses. A rather unusual effect was produced the other day at an afternoon concert by a young woman in a high velvet gown innocent of sleeves. Knitted woolen dresses still retain their popularity in spite of all efforts to oust them from the front rank of fashion. They are gaining in originality of design, and recently a very pretty one was shown made in dark brown, ribbed wool, with a short jumper to match embroidered in orange.

In all shades of silk these dresses are delightful for the afternoon, worn under coats. For evening they are being made in loosely knitted silk to be worn over pale pink slips and are trimmed with fringe. The delight of these dresses is most accentuated by their readiness to put on.

An American woman seen in a restaurant wore a very charming street dress of gray and black. Black cloth faced with gray, a popular combination at the present moment. So well was the dress worn, and so perfect were all the accessories the effect was absolutely Parisian, and the lady's neighbors at the next table were immensely surprised to hear a very western accent ask for turkey and cranberry sauce.

Apologies of lunch, it is curious to note the change in customs. Instead of 12 to 12:30, the former French hour for this repast, the majority of people launching in restaurants do not begin till long past one o'clock and sometimes later. Dinner has, of course, to be postponed to proportionate. Meals are still taken seriously in this country, and the menu is a matter of moment, but in a London restaurant of the same caliber there is today more merriment and laughter than here.

Delightful dollies deck the toy shops,

dollies with masses of yellow hair made of Berlin wool, and imperturbable painted faces. Each doll is differently dressed and most distinctly; they are singularly attractive in a manner unknown to a previous generation. Beside them the pink and white prettiness and flaxen curls of past-day dolls look dull and meaningless. These dolls evidence a perfectly different viewpoint which expresses the new France just as forcibly as any

mixed with pine have much color value.

There are so many combinations of winter greenery with red or blue berries, or with dried summer flowers, that outdoor window gardening has almost as much variety and charm as in summer. One cardinal point must be borne in mind. The winter window box exists mainly for the nature lover behind the window and not for the person in the street, though the latter

Danish Homes

Countries not only have their own individual language, their own type of people, their own political institutions. They also have, to a more or less pronounced degree, their own peculiar type of home, which mirrors the tastes and the customs of the people who live in it. The national aspect of most homes, especially in what is

comparatively large, the furniture is strictly "dining roomy," and the room never has the air of comfort which the same apartment has in some other countries, and it is hardly ever used as a living room.

The living room or rooms of the more old-fashioned type are distinguished by what may be called a somewhat "frugal" refinement. The furniture is generally mahogany and of a style known as "Christian VIII."



Fine old furniture in a Danish living room

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

of Cézanne's pictures. Everywhere imagination is striving toward the light, and it speaks even through these flat-faced dolls who have their place in the program. It is a reaching out for something true, something solidly true voicing itself everywhere, though the transition stage, both in the dolls and in art, is emphatically crude at times. And through it all runs a sort of protest. The woolly-haired, taffeta-clad lady of the new period takes front rank in the toy shop and is marked at a fabulous price, the old-fashioned doll in the background being completely overshadowed by the pure radiance of her rag-made successor.

Outdoor Window Boxes in Winter

Window boxes are a joy in summer and why not make them a joy for winter as well? Of course you cannot have them brilliant with red geraniums, but you can have them filled with branches of white pine and sumac boughs. The mission of a window box may just as well be perennial as annual, using perennials through the year. Naturally nothing can be cultivated in these boxes in winter, but they can be filled with more or less permanent evergreen branches and dried flowers.

The boxes should be filled with damp sand into which stick masses of white pine, box holly, cedar, laurel or hemlock. These will always furnish the main mass of the box and with some of them as a background it is possible to build up a large number of outdoor effects that will take spectators far afield the moment they look out of the window.

As this is really a diminutive form of landscape gardening it is well to have some central plan to emphasize color or to connote past garden joys. One of the best color arrangements is obtained by sticking bunches of red sumac berries in with the white pine, and also bunches of dried pink and white hardy hydrangea flowers massed with white pine is effective. Equally effective with the white pine is helichrysum, those golden suns, the California straw flowers that we call the "everlasting straw" and the French immortelles. They may be had in gorgeous yellows and dark reds, but to get them with the most brilliant tints they must be picked in August when the bud is just beginning to open and dried in the shade.

The easiest visions to conjure up for our outdoor window gardens in winter are those of deep woods, marshes, meadows or seashore. Put dried marsh rosemary with the white pine and have a delicate beach motif and be reminded all winter of sea marshes. To get deep woods, have plenty of trailing evergreen with clumps of checkerberries, cornel, pipsissewa and princess pine scattered among the pine branches. Scatter red and cedar branches or bay berries and white pine will recall upland pastures. For meadow effects there are countless combinations of cottongrass, bitertweet, cattails, cranberries, alder berries, rose haws and clematis, any one of which must have many summer memories hanging about it. Branches of home briar with its blue berries

cannot help enjoying the mass of green or other large effect like those of sumac. So, in the planning of the box, one may have many little intimate details which, though often hidden by the snow, exist on the other side of the window alone for the gardener.

Probably it is best to avoid using much white with the green background. White is de trop in winter, but cotton grass, which we have mentioned, as good, and the best variety of that is the one with silky brown tints. It has stronger stems, larger heads and the better color values than the pure white.

Winter window boxes need just as much forethought as summer. The dried flowers and grasses must be collected in summer, though sumac and pine are ever at hand and holiday greens after house service may help in fitting up these winter outdoor nooks of green boughs and bright berries. All personal gardening is satisfactory, and no form of gardening pays such satisfactory dividends as the intimate, loving contact with outdoors in a winter window garden.

The Scouring Cork

A small and inexpensive utensil most useful in the polishing of knives, copper, brass, aluminum—not to mention the bottoms of pots and kettles which will get black—is the scouring cork.

A piece of cork, about the diameter of a silver dollar, and half an inch thick, protrudes from the end of a wooden handle much like that on a rubber stamp, except that it is larger and fits the hand perfectly, even to the groove which comes at just the right place to accommodate the thumb and fingers.

If this cork were only to be used in removing the stains from sharp, steel knives, thus saving the dish cloths from the sharp edges, it would be worth having in one's kitchen. Other duties, however, may be assigned to it, and stains thereby eliminated from fingers and dish cloths alike.

Much more force may be put into the polishing of copper or brass if a scouring cork bears the brunt of the polishing, and an appreciable amount of time may be saved. On account of the shape of the scouring surface, curves, grooves and corners difficult to polish in any other way may be given their quota of rubbing by merely whirling the handle of the cork in the fingers.

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called the upper social strata, is now perhaps less evident than of yore but enough has, in many cases, survived to endow them with an additional interest to the student of this question.

In some countries there is one distinctive feature, which, so to speak, puts its stamp on the different rooms of the house. In England it is unquestionably the open fireplace, in Sweden and other countries it is often a huge, white, tiled stove, looking rather like a monument; as for Denmark there is "nothing sufficiently conspicuous to assume this leading part, unless, indeed, it should be the iron stove whose function it is to give warmth to the house (and very efficiently this is done), but from an artistic point of view the less said about the trusty old "Kakeloen" the better, still it, too, has benefited by recent artistic progress, and open fireplaces are also resorted to.

If you want to find what may claim to be a typical Danish home, you must visit the houses of such people as the officers in the army, the clergy and the government officials. Look, too, for them rather in a flat than in a villa. The entrance, a very modest substitute for a hall, is generally narrow and unattractive, but what people now like to call the reception rooms are often large and comfortable, generally placed "en suite," and opening into each other. The windows are all "French" and there are generally a good number in the living room which almost invariably faces the street, and to have the largest possible number of windows facing the street is an important matter. Another crucial test in the value of the flat is how many people can be accommodated to dine! The Danes are a very hospitable nation, and a round of dinner parties is an outstanding characteristic of Danish social life, even among people who in other countries would refrain from such doings. Consequently the dining room must be

dating from the fourth decade of the nineteenth century; it is homely and has now acquired a certain traditional recognition. There is always a sofa, often a handsome piece of furniture, in front of which there is always a good-sized round or oval table. Should the whole of the floor not be carpeted there is always a big rug in front of the sofa. There will certainly be a large bookcase in the room, some five or six feet high, and a secrétaire for writing, and perhaps a table for plants, for the Danes are very fond of having plenty of plants in their rooms. The walls of the different rooms are either papered or painted in some suitable shade, and the Danes love to have plenty of paintings and engravings on their walls. Up to a few years ago good art was absurdly cheap in Denmark, and even people in what may be called a humble position often managed to acquire a collection of really good paintings.

The Danish home is friendly and very attractive, beautifully warm and cozy in winter and bright with flowers in summer and it is always very dear to the people who live in it. In a certain charming old-time residential town house, well known to the writer, much of the furniture would arouse the admiration of the directors of museums, and although not chosen for a stringent regard for uniformity in style, all the different pieces suit each other admirably, and much of it is typically Danish, notably a chest of drawers in the living room and a chair with an open back. This house is a charming type of a thoroughly cultured Danish home. It does not contain one ornament or one piece of furniture too much, and not one article which jars or clashes and which one would rather have removed. The owners have shown that they know another golden rule: a house is not only beautiful by reason of what it contains, but also by reason of what it does not contain.

About Stairways

Steps always betoken adventure—something beyond awaiting exploration. They beckon to where the unexpected may be meeting us, just around the next "bend," and whether we find it or not, they perpetually mount to happier regions of more light and vaster outlook; only poor misguided ones lead downward to basements and cellars, and an emancipated eye is doing its best to abolish these altogether. Of course, the finest examples are the great bowlder stairways of mountain and cliff, and the dear little path steps, creeping aloft through woodland and down, to where the eagle viewpoint focuses familiar scenes. Most of us, however, tread these august ascents but seldom, yet we must remember that every house more spacious and dignified means of reaching its summit than is afforded by the steep and poky staircases of the average dwelling. Yet, if perchance one of these is ours, we need not be cast down, but, remembering the bewitching narrow tracks up flower-decked gullies, should do our utmost to invest our paltry imitation with its small share of color and interest.

A certain staircase, the original old oak one of a Welsh country house, was in a Vandal age bespattered with paint, in crude imitation of some light wood, but after many days this was removed, and its fine proportions and rich mellow tones were once again visible. Now Wales is the land of jugs, as well as being the land of singers, druids, harps, and eminent politicians, and so, appropriately enough, the angle formed by the wide landing was shelved in, rather after the manner of the native dresser-tops, so as to accommodate a rare collection of the quaint and versatile jugs of the country and to honor them with a still more "rural" setting, the walls were "rough-cast" in primitive fashion, and coarse-plaited rush matting replaced the worn carpet upon the stairs. These simple landings of ancestral stairways, and their modern counterparts, form splendid museums, where the ascending and descending denizens of the house can receive "pleasurable instruction" through fleeting visions of the owner's pet collection of pewter, ship's lanterns, clocks, Chinese dragon figures or what not, which would probably look utterly unsuitable in the rooms, and entirely lose cohesion and effect if scattered aimlessly about, but which, massed together on shelf or nook, form a most charming diversion on journeying "up and down."

Our little "track" staircase must be made much of in quite another manner, and here the less there is upon the walls the better. One very pretty one in a town house was surrounded by dull yellow walls, and a black dado so shiny as to look like marble. At the top of this a thick wreath of exceedingly conventional white and leaves was painted, the predominant colors being bright blues, purples, and greens, with just a touch of brown and orange. Along the wall above were fixed at equal distances three chaplets of carved flowers, of the same shades, and the climax of this little decoration was that these chaplets were repeated upon the plain black wooden balustrades, where they were fixed exactly underneath those upon the wall, with their ornamental sides toward the hall below. Shiny black "treads," and a jade-green carpet, completed this "flowery way," and hall and landing were linked with it by black-bordered looking-glasses, capped by bouquets of the same carved and painted flowers. Another small specimen had six-inch wide black and white striped papered walls, the balustrades were painted alternate white and black to match, and black steps and tomato-orange carpet completed the business. Some shook their heads—but the enthusiastic majority proclaimed it "just the most delightful staircase for miles around." Devotees of well-worn rugs firmly adhere to colored walls, leaving the staircase, which in most houses is an exceedingly futile affair, either white or else something equally dull. A much more cheery method is to get the color concentrated upon the stairs. For instance, dull gray walls, royal blue staircase and "treads," deeper gray carpet, with a two-inch dado molding on the wall of royal blue to match, is a simple yet thoroughly distinctive little

scheme, of course only suitable for the tiny home, and the humble staircase that needs encouragement, and other combinations will soon occur to those who are not shy of the unusual.

An uncommon country cottage staircase, which was carried out by the village carpenter, resulted from first removing the miserable erection already in possession, and replacing it by an oak one with rough six-inch square balustrades, fitting into a rail of the same proportion, the terminating pillars being much longer, and surmounted by big oak balls. Upon the wall beside it rough oak battens, four inches wide, were fixed, traversing its entire height. The staircase was quite straight till near the top, where it took a sudden turn to the right, leaving an open space along a landing on the left, beyond which a window looked out upon the garden. Here it was that a bright idea occurred to these amateur architects, for just where the left side of the stairs finished their short flight at the landing they ran a stout square oak pillar right up to the ceiling, filling the intervening space between it and the wall with upright battens, spaced methodically like their counterparts, and merging above and below in beams laid along floor and ceiling, and the home picture made by the long, sunny window, with its ray short curtains and deep flower-laden sill, seen through this diminutive grille, was one over which to linger long and contentedly.

Breadth can often be given to some staircases by repeating the rail and banisters upon the opposite wall, of course cut in sections, so as to fit against it, and it is surprising how much importance is gained by this trifling addition.

Striped carpet, again, is invaluable where a "decided" effect is wanted, especially if sharply contrasting combinations are chosen, and where there is a lack of light these stripes stand out in a manner never accomplished by plain colors. They are, however, only suitable for straight flights, and should be avoided upon twisty ones. For country cottages, and houses which are not too stately, the vivid colored rough matting with stripes of every shade and combination, which is now being promoted from the kitchen upward in these smart trappings, is both serviceable and extremely decorative, but should only be made use of where the furniture is primitive and simple enough, to be in keeping with it.

Scotch Scones

4 tablespoonfuls of flour.
½ teaspoon of cream of tartar.
1 saltspoon of salt.
½ teaspoonful of carbonate of soda.
½ cup of buttermilk.
Mix flour, cream of tartar and salt thoroughly together. Add the soda to the buttermilk and add it to the dry ingredients. Knead thoroughly, roll out the size of a plate and cut into four. Have ready a hot iron griddle and place the scones on to it, and turn, allowing about five minutes to each side.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

REVIEW OF STOCK MARKET IN LONDON

Commercial and Labor Conditions Appraised by Study of Activities of the Year Revealed by This Trade Barometer

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Around the new year business ebbs, and conversation is divided between reminiscence and anticipation. Formal reviews begin to appear and meet perfunctory reception. One regular record, which has utility as a milestone, is getting more than customary attention. Each month The Bankers Magazine (an unofficial publication unconnected with any banking organization) computes the current market value of a selection of "representative securities." The choice is not often varied because thereby comparisons between one month and another, and still more between one year and another, would be vitiated, but if changes are too frequent, "representative" character evaporates from the list. Now we have a selection made 14 years ago, which means that it excludes the two newest departments of the stock exchange, rubber and oil shares, and leaves out of account all the war issues, the funding loan and Victory bonds, which have ousted consols as gauges of British Government credit. And, of course, other deficiencies have resulted from the effluxion of time.

Valuation of Comparison

Yet with all shortcomings these periodical valuations serve some purpose as a check on impressions of recent happenings. For example it is almost a matter of faith among City men that this year's depreciation in securities dates mainly from the introduction of the budget in April, but these statistics indicate that most of it—taking it in bulk over the mass—occurred before then, that there was actually a slight flicker in May, and that from June to December the decline was comparatively small. This does not displace the common impression; it emphasizes that before the middle of the year depreciation in the older types of securities had almost run itself out.

But the newer classes, especially of industrial, being less firmly established and well held, were vulnerable, above all, many industrial combinations had been effected on the presumption that the anticipated abandonment of the excess profits duty would add to the margin of net earnings. These hopes went by the board, and a mass of shares slid rapidly. Then, too, the exclusion of the most recent government loans from the valuation prevents it from reflecting the heavy decline in the war and other issues, into which big companies placed unemployed working capital and the reserves for arrears of maintenance and renewals that accumulated during the war; holdings which monetary stringency has compelled them to realize in a saturated market.

Tables Are Indicative

Thus what The Bankers Magazine's tables fail to reveal explicitly, they suggest by implication. They get uncommonly near the truth when they show that the extreme depreciation in the past year was undergone by commercial and industrial shares, in which its tables disclose a drop of close on 41 per cent. It may be of interest to note that only American railroad securities, both shares and gold bonds, stood higher in London in December, 1920, than a year before. In this result exchange plays no part to speak of, as sterling was \$2.76 at the end of December, 1919.

As is not uncommon in the closing days of an unpropitious year, spasmodic recovery is visible in places. Home government stocks flicker up. The custom is to attribute a rally of this kind at this season to "window dressing" efforts by the banks, desirous of reducing the depreciation in the December 31 balance sheet value of their investments. They might be spared the imputation, for even the most alluring opportunity for "averaging" could hardly induce them to use invaluable cash to add to an existing overload of government stocks.

Buying Government Stocks

That century-old minor classic in banking literature, Sir William Forbes' "Memoirs of a Banking House"—the firm which filtered the Counts connection in Edinburgh—tells that the partners never bought Government stocks (save short annuities), "except when we did not know otherwise how to employ our funds, after having discounted every good bill that was offered to us." This was a counsel of perfection during the war, but is an unassailable canon of sound banking in our present circumstances. Unhappily the closure of many markets to our exports, owing to the barrier of unfavorable exchanges, reduces the supply of good bills, while manufacturers, who would find have bills to discount, have warehouses crammed with goods and safes stuffed with Government loans.

It may be judged that we are not stepping over the threshold of a new year in an over-confident mood. Hopes cannot be said to be springing; what there are of them are chastened, and we are more inclined to defer the date at which they may be expected to gain substance than to risk another spell of disappointment. Scarcity of money is an infallible educator of the commercial mind; security of employment has not yet assumed the same function in the labor world. Good Judges assure us it

TREND REVIEWED IN WOOL MARKETS

Further Improvement, Although Slight, Indicates That Corner Has Been Turned—English Government Gives Up Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Further improvement, albeit only slight, can be recorded for the American wool markets during the past week. It seems increasingly evident that wool has "turned the corner" in all the markets of the world and that business will continue to improve. No doubt the improvement will be slow, but conditions will be better, nevertheless. The manufacturers are evidently making every effort to get their machinery in operation to an increasing extent and in a few localities not a little improvement is noted. More operatives are at work and some raw material is being purchased by manufacturers who have abstained from buying wool for some time past. The wage question does not appear to be fully settled yet upon the basis of the reduction of 22½ per cent from the high point, but it seems likely that discretion will be the better part of valor with the mill workers, particularly those in Lawrence. To those who could see conditions in the business world, as they were and are, it was difficult to conceive how the reduction in wages could be avoided. Deflation, manifestly, could not occur in other industries, or in other branches of the same industry, it at all pronounced, without affecting wages of mill operatives as well. The retailer is recognizing the necessity of accepting his share of the "cut" in values to an increasing extent and there is reason to believe that the wool textile markets will presently be on something like a normal basis.

SHIPERS TOLD OF TRADE CONDITIONS

Results of Study of Mexican and Caribbean Islands Issued for Benefit of American Exporters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The foreign trade bureau of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, through its chairman, L. J. Folse Jr., has issued a warning to manufacturers, exporters, and shippers generally to proceed slowly with shipments to Cuba, to obtain payment in the United States before allowing goods to leave, and to ship by established steamer lines, rather than by casual or " tramp " steamers. Mr. Folse, who is president of the Marine Forwarding & Shipping Company of this city, has just completed a survey of commercial and financial conditions of the Caribbean Islands, Mexico, and some of the countries of Central America. He gave the following interview to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor:

"The results of my experience in Latin-American commerce and shipping for the last six years, with carefully tabulated figures for each year, lead me to believe that Mexico is in the best financial and commercial condition of all the Latin-American republics north of the Panama Canal. Porto Rico seems to come next, with El Salvador a good third, and Cuba the last."

"The new Government of Mexico has taken hold of both politics and business with a firm hand, and has established a customs clearing house in Mexico City, where duties can be paid and shipments cleared at any port of entry, thus obviating clearances at these ports. This is a great convenience and is operating successfully in connection with the banks in Mexico City and New Orleans. The Mexican Government also, is appointing successful business men, rather than political favorites, as consuls, and this is proving a considerable help in extending commerce between American manufacturers and exporters and Mexican consumers."

"Porto Rico and El Salvador also are in excellent financial and commercial condition, with no congestion in the ports, plenty of labor on the wharves, and low freight rates from American ports."

TRADING BROAD IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Trading was more active and diversified yesterday in the stock market, and the close was strong. The total number of shares dealt in was 770,000. Call money ruled at 6 per cent. Gains were registered in practically all leading stocks.

Closing quotations were: Steel 83½, up ½; Asphalt 66½, up ¼; Utah 53½, up ¼; Reading 85½, up ½; General Electric 128½, up ¼.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wednesday	Tuesday	Parity
Sterling	\$3.76 1/2	\$3.75 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
France (French)	66 1/2	66 1/2	135 1/2
France (Belgian)	66 1/2	66 1/2	135 1/2
France (Swiss)	156 1/2	156 1/2	135 1/2
Lire	335 1/2	335 1/2	335 1/2
Guillem	232 1/2	232 1/2	403 1/2
German mark	0.161	0.158 1/2	258 1/2
Canadian dollar	.87 1/2	.87 1/2	87 1/2
Argentine pesos	34 1/2	34 1/2	424 1/2
Drachma (Greek)	.073 1/2	.073 1/2	135 1/2
Pesetas	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Swedish kroner	214 1/2	214 1/2	258 1/2
Norwegian kroner	179 1/2	179 1/2	258 1/2
Danish kroner	183 1/2	183 1/2	258 1/2
Shanghai taels	.75	.75	258 1/2
Hong Kong	.68	.68	258 1/2

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, Germany.—A statement issued by the Imperial Bank of Germany as of January 7 (figures in marks and last 000 omitted) follows:

	Jan. 7	Dec. 31
Total coin & bullion	1,088,029	1,097,409
Gold	1,091,634	1,091,553
Treasury notes	11,587,008	23,416,674
Notes other banks	1,924	1,624
Bills discounted	53,496,480	60,624,023
Advances	6,575	4,438
Investment	129,679	183,590
Other securities	8,928,458	9,723,481
Notes in circulation	67,978,300	68,805,009
Deposits	12,509,643	22,327,134
Other liabilities	3,524,247	2,645,492

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wheat prices went down again yesterday, from an opening of 1½ cents to 1½ cents lower, March closed at 1.72½ and May at 1.64½. Corn closed slightly lower, with May 65½ and July 69½. The hog market was firm. Provisions were lower. January pork 23.90; May pork 23.60; January lard 13.05; May lard 12.75; January ribs 12.00; May ribs 12.67.

FRENCH MONOPOLY TAX

PARIS, France.—The monopoly tax in 1920 yielded over 12,059,000,000 francs, or 18 per cent above the budget estimate, and 4,000,000,000 francs, or 53 per cent, above the 1919 yield.

DIVIDEND NO. 22

Conveyancers Title Insurance Company
State Street
A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars a share will be payable February 1.
HENRY H. EDES, Treasurer
Boston, 17 January, 1921.

TREND REVIEWED IN WOOL MARKETS

Further Improvement, Although Slight, Indicates That Corner Has Been Turned—English Government Gives Up Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Further improvement, albeit only slight, can be recorded for the American wool markets during the past week. It seems increasingly evident that wool has "turned the corner" in all the markets of the world and that business will continue to improve. No doubt the improvement will be slow, but conditions will be better, nevertheless. The manufacturers are evidently making every effort to get their machinery in operation to an increasing extent and in a few localities not a little improvement is noted. More operatives are at work and some raw material is being purchased by manufacturers who have abstained from buying wool for some time past. The wage question does not appear to be fully settled yet upon the basis of the reduction of 22½ per cent from the high point, but it seems likely that discretion will be the better part of valor with the mill workers, particularly those in Lawrence. To those who could see conditions in the business world, as they were and are, it was difficult to conceive how the reduction in wages could be avoided. Deflation, manifestly, could not occur in other industries, or in other branches of the same industry, it at all pronounced, without affecting wages of mill operatives as well. The retailer is recognizing the necessity of accepting his share of the "cut" in values to an increasing extent and there is reason to believe that the wool textile markets will presently be on something like a normal basis.

FINANCIAL STATUS OF QUEENSLAND

State Treasurer, in Discussing Budget, Reviews Revenue and Expenditures for Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From his Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland.—Mr. F. H. Kelly, Queensland State Treasurer, delivered the budget speech in the Legislative Assembly. Referring to the proposal for a compulsory loan, the Treasurer said that it now seemed reasonably safe to assume that the required money could be raised voluntarily, but citizens must clearly and definitely understand that their obligations to the state must be respected.

Queensland's revenue in the last financial year was £11,293,748, being £870,943 more than the estimate; the expenditure amounted to £12,266,910, being £848,862 in excess of the estimate. The surplus was £226,538, as against the estimate of £4273.

Mr. Kelly said that it was not intended to increase taxation, and exemption under the Income Tax Act would be raised from £200 to £300. Where necessary, certain incomes would be averaged for taxing purposes over a period of three years.

NEW CABLE SYSTEM PLANNED BY SWEDEN

NEW YORK, New York.—Twenty-four car loads of underground cable equipment recently left here for Sweden, where it will be used in the underground cable system between Stockholm and Gothenburg, planned by the Swedish Government. This system will be 320 miles long and the greatest underground cable line in Europe, second only to the 450-mile line operating between Boston and Washington. It will be capable of carrying 200 conversations simultaneously from Stockholm to its other terminus.

To complete the project it will be necessary to manufacture 425,000,000 conductor feet of cable, 25,000 loading coils and eight repeater stations with 300 repeaters. If this all were connected in series it would give an amplification sufficient to enable one to talk over a cable circuit 15,000 miles long, or a non-loaded open wire circuit 300,000 miles long or about 12 times around the earth.

WHOLESALE PRICES DECLINE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Wholesale prices in December showed a considerable decline, according to United States Bureau of Labor statistics, which show a decrease of 12½ per cent in wholesale price of farm products in December from November, a decrease of 11½ per cent in wholesale price of food products and a decline of 6 per cent in wholesale price of clothing and cloth. Wholesale prices for building material showed the smallest decline, being but 3 per cent lower than November.

At the sale in Christchurch, New

The course of the sales in London during the past week has been rather disappointing. Attendance has been large, showing that buyers from the Continent and from this market, as well as the home trade, are interested in the offerings and would be willing buyers in all probability at a certain level of values, which the government for some reason or other has not seen fit to meet in its reserve limits, and so the withdrawals have been heavy, buyers refusing to meet the government limits.

At the sale in Christchurch, New

Corning Glass Works

Cumulative 8% Preferred Stock offers an excellent Investment Opportunity.

Price 98 and accrued dividend yielding 8.16%

Free from Normal Federal Income Taxes

The business was founded in 1868.

The Company manufactures over 40% of the incandescent electric light bulbs made in the U. S.

The Company supplies 75% of the signal, lantern and other special glasses required by the railroads of the country.

Pyrex Baking-Ware is rapidly replacing metal cooking utensils for domestic use and its manufacture and sale are a very important part of the company's business.

No Funded Debt.

The Net Assets, exclusive of patents and goodwill, exceed 3½ times the preferred stock.

The Net Earnings for last four and a half years have been in excess of 4½ times the dividend requirements.

Estabrook & Co.

15 State Street

New York Boston 7 Springfield

Hartford Providence

NATIONAL BANKS IN UNITED STATES

Resources of Financial Institutions Total \$22,081,913,000, According to Report of the Comptroller of the Currency

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

"All resources of national banks in the United States on November 15, 1920, amounted to \$22,081,913,000, an actual increase since September 8, 1920, of \$196,435,000, but a reduction, compared with the corresponding call of a year ago, of \$55,075,000," says John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, in his compilation of the reports of all national banks in the country as of November 15, 1920. "Deposits amounted to \$16,961,702,000, an increase since September 8, 1920, of \$196,435,000, but a reduction, compared with the corresponding call of a year ago, of \$55,075,000."

FRESH BUOYANCY IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—Reductions in rates for treasury bills, hopes for an early reduction in the Bank of England's rate and an improving monetary outlook generally caused fresh buoyancy in gilt-edged investment issues on the stock exchange yesterday.

Although trading was quiet, sentiment as a rule was cheerful. The oil section was flabby. Royal Dutch was weak, being quoted at 51½ on unfavorable Amsterdam advices. Shell Transport & Trading 5.9-16, Mexican Eagle 6.3-16. The industrial department had a ragged appearance. Hudson Bay 6.5-16. Kaffirs were idle. Home rails showed greater stability, while dollar descriptions were dull. South American rails were irregular.

CRUDE RUBBER PRICE STEADILY INCREASING

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The price of crude rubber has been steadily climbing for several weeks and is now at 20½ cents, compared with 16½ cents the first of this year and a high of 55 cents in 1920. Futures are also rising. April, May and June deliveries being quoted at 22½ cents.

The reason for the higher prices is believed to be due to a "pool" formed by banking interests seeking to protect heavy investments made in the rubber plantations of the East, as there is no great demand for the product and the supply on hand in the United States is unusually large, being estimated at from 75,000 to 100,000 tons. English capital, it is said, has taken the lead in the formation of this pool, or agreement, as it has been most heavily involved. It is understood that production will be reduced from one-quarter to one-half of the present output in addition to the maintaining of an absolute price minimum on present available supply.

BRITISH EXCHEQUER RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—British Exchequer returns from April 1, 1920, to December 25, 1920, show:

	Receipts	Expenditure
Receipts	£875,649,840	
Expenditure	£816,758,687	
Corresponding period of previous year—		
Receipts	£854,463,792	
Expenditure	£1,168,174,489	

PHILIPPINE BONDS

MANILA, P. I.—The flotation of \$10,000,000 of bonds in the United States is provided in a bill passed by the Philippine Senate January 14. The funds raised will be used in the construction of irrigation systems and other public works.

PRICE PROBLEMS IN NEW ZEALAND

No Real Financial Stringency Reported but Business Finds Many Perplexing Questions to Be Solved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From his Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—It appeared at the end of 1920 that the peak of high prices had been reached. Prices began to break in some of the imported lines, although the statistician's index numbers were kept up by the increased prices of dairy produce.

If the fall is continued, many employers will be heartily relieved, for the effort of wages to overtake prices has produced a difficult situation. Prices troubled New Zealand little early in the war. The country was exceptionally prosperous, owing to the high prices received for all the staple products, and money was plentiful. But during 1920 the position changed. The war contracts expired, and meat and wool fell in price. The flow of money diminished, and careful readers of the financial barometer began to prepare for bad weather.

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BRITISH EXCHEQUER RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HIGH SCORES IN THE MATCH AT ADELAIDE

Home Team Carry the Second Innings Total to 582 in the Third Test Match Against the Marylebone Cricket Club

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ADELAIDE, South Australia (Wednesday)—The likelihood of the Marylebone Cricket Club team proving successful in the third test match against Australia here, became more remote today, as the home side carried the second innings total to 582 and the Englishmen had lost 11 wicket in their second innings for 66 runs at the close of play. The Englishmen require 424 runs to win. This huge Australian score is the third highest in the history of the game, the first exceeding the Australian score at Sydney during the present tour by one run.

Thanks largely to Collins, Armstrong, Kellaway and Pelley, who all made centuries, the Australians have credited themselves with the double innings total of 582, but given continuance of the perfect batting wicket, it is even yet possible for the Marylebone Cricket Club to follow up its first innings lead with a victory. The Australians at the commencement of today's play had scored 364, with 5 wickets still to fall.

Kellaway, who was not out on Tuesday, made 147 before he was bowled by H. Howell. Pelley also helped to make up for the Australian failures early in the innings and scored 104 before he was caught at the wicket off Cecil Parkin. Oldfield, MacDonald and Mailey were only good for small scores, but Gregory carried out his bat for 78. J. B. Hobbs and Wilfred Rhodes opened the Marylebone Cricket Club's second innings, but Rhodes put his leg before a straight ball from MacDonald early on. Hobbs and Harry Makepeace then kept their wickets intact until stumps were drawn, the Surrey star being not out 59.

FERGUSON STILL REMAINS LEADER

Adding Four Goals to His Credit He Thus Improves Position in the Scottish Football League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Edinburgh News Office. EDINBURGH, Scotland—Nearly all the leading marksmen in the Scottish Association Football League were among the goal-scorers on December 25, and, as a result, many of them considerably improved their positions on the list. Hugh Ferguson, Motherwell, placed to his credit 4 good goals. He did the best of all, and made sure that his place at the head of affairs was to be maintained for at least a little while longer. Close on his heels came William Henderson, Airdrieonians, and F. J. Forbes, Heart of Midlothian, with 3 apiece. George French of Greenock Morton scored a couple of goals, and thereby prevented Henderson from stepping over his head into the second place.

T. B. McNally, Celtic, improved his position, as did Andrew Cunningham and George Henderson, both of the Glasgow Rangers. Fletcher Welsh, Third Lanark, was one of the few leading men who did not score. He had not failed to score in the seven previous engagements. The list follows:

Player and club—Goals

Hugh Ferguson, Motherwell..... 28

George French, Greenock Morton..... 21

William Henderson, Airdrieonians..... 21

Andrew Cunningham, Glasgow Rangers..... 21

T. B. McNally, Celtic..... 18

F. J. Forbes, Heart of Midlothian..... 15

John Bell, Dundee..... 15

J. R. Smith, Kilmarnock..... 15

Joseph Cassidy, Celtic..... 15

George Henderson, Glasgow Rangers..... 15

Frank Walker, Third Lanark..... 15

D. L. Anderson, Hibernians..... 15

Fletcher Welsh, Third Lanark..... 15

William Reid, Abingdon Rovers..... 15

Henry Paton, Clydebank..... 15

George Walte, Raith Rovers..... 10

CANADIAN RUGBY RULES CHANGED

In Future Competition for This Football Championship Will Be on a Dominion-Wide Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. TORONTO, Ontario—Next fall the Canadian Rugby football finals will be of a really dominion-wide nature. At the annual meeting of the Canadian Rugby Union held here on Saturday, the Western Canadian Rugby Football Union, which controls the sport in the western provinces, was granted affiliation and an almost complete reorganization of the Canadian Rugby Union ordered, with an idea of widening its scope to meet its new and more national status as the controlling Rugby body in the Dominion. The executive was given permission to revise the constitution and bylaws, copies of which will be sent to the various Rugby unions by February 15 so that they can send their delegates fully equipped to the next meeting of the Canadian Rugby Union, which will be held here on March 28. John Maynard and Arthur Wright of Toronto and Robert Ishister of Hamilton were appointed to go into the revision of the rules and their tentative set of rules will be placed in the

ROYAL WELCOME AWAITS FRENCH

International Rugby Football Contest Between Two Countries Takes Place at Edinburgh, Scotland, Saturday

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. EDINBURGH, Scotland—On January 22, at Edinburgh, Scotland will enter upon the first of her international Rugby football engagements for the 1920-21 season. France will oppose the opposition, and whatever the result may be, the visitors can depend upon a royal welcome in the old Scottish capital. The Franco-Scottish entente cordiale is not a thing of yesterday; it goes back through the centuries. Since last the Frenchmen were in Edinburgh, in 1912, a vast change has come over French Rugby football, and never before could it be said that the visitors from across the English Channel had any real prospect of proving victorious on a Scottish soil. That is, however, a decided possibility this season. In the first place because of the French improvement, and in the second because it is expected that Scotland will not have a strong international side.

ENGLAND MEETS WALES SHORTLY

Former Country Expects to Win Its Amateur Association Football Match at Wolverhampton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office. WOLVERHAMPTON, England—England meets Wales in an international association football match at Wolverhampton on January 22, both sides being composed exclusively of amateur players. This game will be the second amateur international fixture of the present season, for the English team visited Belfast in November and defeated a team representing Ireland by 4 goals to 0. There is no reason to believe that England will go under at Wolverhampton, for Wales has never yet won an international encounter with England since the first match was arranged in 1908, and in January, 1920, the Principality was defeated by 9 clear goals. The fact is that Wales has, by comparison with the bigger country, very little material to draw upon, because the association game, so far as the amateur aspect of it is concerned, is eclipsed by the Rugby code. Wales has not therefore shone in international contests and during the course of eight games, played alternately on English and Welsh grounds, has been defeated eight times. Forty-one goals have been scored by the English forwards as against five.

What the English team will be is not yet clear and the selection against Wales can be taken as very little indication, for the eleven that turned out at Belfast was not the original side, several players having refused an invitation to play in Ireland. The original selection was never published, though it was obvious that several substitutes were called upon. Since then the inter-varsity match between Oxford and Cambridge has been played, and some new talent has been revealed which may find its way into the next international team.

H. M. Prince, of the Army, is still a probable leader of the forward line. He has had much experience in representative games, and was a member of the English side which unexpectedly made an early exit from the competition at the Olympic Games at Antwerp. C. Wise is a likely partner for him in the inside left position, for the Hampshire Townsman got through the Irish defense three times at Belfast, on his first appearance in an international contest. E. Kall filled the inside right position at Belfast, but, on the whole, the right wing, completed by the inclusion of F. W. Nicholas, was not considered so effective as it was last season. Miles Howell, last season's inside right, was one of two players who took part in every amateur international match, but he has not yet appeared in the national side this season. W. H. Harvey, who played so well last season in his first international match at Derby, is not yet in uniform after his return from the South African tour, and may not be available. R. W. Gandar Dower and Richard Stoley may, of course, be called upon, and would take much looking after by opposing halfbacks. Any amount of talent is available for the front line, and with the Ashtons, Gilbert and H. J., and W. E. Harding, all of Cambridge University, and K. E. Hegan, the Army man, there is an embarrassing choice.

After the experience of the English team at Antwerp, it is likely that new men will be sought by the selectors, especially when the halfback line comes to be considered. A new combination was tried at Belfast, but it is not certain that it will again be selected as a whole, or whether some of last season's players will again be called upon. The same applies to the fullbacks, but with regard to the goal-keeping the selectors need go no further than E. H. Coleman, who gave a sterling display against Ireland and is apparently just as good as last season's custodian.

HOWARD ELECTED COMMODORE

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—H. T. Howard, of this city, has been elected commodore of the Southern Yacht Club, succeeding P. S. Benedict, at a general meeting of the membership here on the night of January 13. Howard will serve for one year. The retiring commodore, served three terms of one year each, and would have been reelected had not such a step been forbidden by the constitution of the club. At the same meeting, the power boat division was ratified, with H. N. Moody as commander, and having within its membership seven-eighths of the boat-owning members of the Southern Yacht Club, whose boats are valued at \$500,000. This division is planning a midwinter power-boat regatta here in February at the time of the Mardi Gras Carnival.

PLAYS COURSE WITH PUTTER

PINEHURST, North Carolina—Emmet French, the Youngstown professional, went around the championship course in 80 strokes with his putter, Tuesday.

SIXTEEN EVENTS AT SARANAC LAKE

Leading Skaters of United States Are Expected to Compete for Amateur Championship Titles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Saranac Lake News Office. SARANAC LAKE, New York—Official sanction for the United States national amateur championship skating races to be held in Saranac Lake has been received by the Saranac Lake Skating Association from the International Skating Union of America. The big meet will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 1, 2 and 3, with races in the afternoon and special attractions at the rink in the evening. Sixteen events constitute the program, seven senior races and nine junior races. They are:

Senior events—220-yard dash, 440-yard dash, 220-yard hurdles, half-mile, one-mile, two-mile and three-mile races. Junior events—12-year-old class: 220-yard and 440-yard dash; 14-year-old class: 220-yard, 440-yard and 880-yard dashes; 16-year-old class: 220-yard, 440-yard and 880-yard dashes and mile race.

The visiting skaters will include all those who have taken part in the races in previous years. The boys who participated in the races at Newburgh on New Year's day will compete, together with several Montreal skaters and others. Indications are that the number of contenders for the national honors will exceed that of previous years.

Visitors to Saranac Lake during the racing days, together with the residents of this section, will find plenty of entertainment during the evenings. Beginning with Tuesday night the Pontiac rink, where the races will take place, will be the scene of several acrobatic and fancy skating acts, together with a gymkhana. On Wednesday night the fancy dress skating carnival, which has proven so popular at the Mid-Winter Carnival, will be on the program. Thursday night's attraction includes general skating for both visitors and residents. The rink will be thrown open, music will be furnished and a gala time will be enjoyed.

NINE MEETS FOR BROWN SWIMMERS

Providence University Expects to Make a Strong Showing in This Sport This Winter

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The Brown University swimming team, undefeated last year, has a formidable schedule, including matches with Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, and entries in the New England and Eastern intercollegiate, according to an announcement made by Undergraduate Manager F. W. Brack '22. A total of nine meets is announced, three away from home and six in Providence, beginning with Harvard on January 15 at Boston.

The Brown team has been practicing steadily since the middle of December. Already the tank record for 100 yards has been broken by D. L. Jones '24, the freshman star. Coach Huggins also has a fast trio in W. J. Fitzgibbon '22, R. P. Adams '23, and G. H. Smith '24. A. E. Whitehouse '23, freshman star of last year, is expected to be the poleay winner in the 220-yard dash, and J. M. Nichols '21, in the plunge. The first home meet is with Springfield Training School January 18. Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be a formidable opponent on February 12, and great interest will center in the Dartmouth meet on February 22. The greatest effort of coaches and team, however, will be directed toward the clash with Yale on March 4 in New Haven, Connecticut. Yale is expected to be the Bear's hardest opponent. The complete schedule follows:

January 15—Harvard University at Boston; 18—Springfield Training School at Providence; February 12—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston; 15—Wellesley College at Providence; 19—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Providence; 22—Dartmouth College at Providence; 26—Williams College at Providence; March 4—Yale University at New Haven; 5—Stevens Institute at Providence; 12—New England intercollegiate at Boston; 19—Eastern intercollegiate at New York.

If it be assumed that C. M. Usher, London Scottish, D. D. Duncan, Oxford University, Neil Macpherson, Newport; G. H. P. Maxwell, London Scottish; A. D. Laing, and Finlay Kennedy, Stewart's College—all last year's men, are to be chosen again, there are only two places left in the pack, and for these, strong claimants, are J. C. R. Buchanan, Stewart's College; G. M. Murray, Glasgow Academicals; J. M. Bannerman, Glasgow High School; J. R. McDougall, Yorkville; J. N. Shaw, Edinburgh Academicals; and R. S. Cumming, Aberdeen University.

Excepting McDougall, who played twice before the war when with Greenock Wanderers, none of the others has played for Scotland, and there are some fine forwards among the "freshmen" whose day will come if it is not yet here.

CHICAGO A. A. ELECTS OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois—Insurgents defeated the regulars in the election of officers of the Chicago Athletic Association here Tuesday. They elected

W. J. Mohr, president to succeed R. J. Collins, and three of the five members of the board of directors. The regular ticket, however, placed C. F. Thompson in the vice-presidency, and R. E. Kenyon in the secretaryship. Lucius Teeter, who was on both tickets, was elected treasurer. C. F. Collins had been elected by the regulars for president.

STATE COLLEGE OUTLOOK GOOD

Coach J. F. Bohler Has Four Letter-Men Among the Candidates for the 1921 Cougar University Basketball Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. PULLMAN, Wisconsin—From all indications, State College of Washington has a good opportunity to produce one of the best basketball teams it has for a number of years. With four letter men and another possible veteran, eligible to play on the varsity team, and with more material, and material of a heavier quality than there has been here for years, Coach J. F. Bohler is enthusiastic over the prospects for the coming season.

Basketball followers predict a much better season from the spectators' standpoint than there has been for some time, as there appears to be no weak teams in the Conference, each team having at least five letter men turning out for basketball. Two letter men and several promising members of last year's freshman basketball team are fighting hard for the position of guard. As yet, Capt. Milo McIvor '21 seems to have the lead for the position, but is being pushed hard by H. F. Burgess '22, Clarence Loomis '21, Benjamin Swanson '22, and Martell Kotila '21, the last named being eligible in Northwest Conference games only. McIvor and Kotila are both letter men. Harold Sorrenson '23 and Victor Harrington '23 are also showing up well in this position. Swanson is a good man at forward.

William King, '21 and R. A. Ciana '22, centers, are shooting better than they did last season, and with Ciana showing more endurance than he has in past seasons, the center position will be well taken care of by these two veterans. M. W. Rocky '21, who is playing his fourth year on the State basketball team, is the only letter man out for the position of forward, but, with a lot of material from the freshman team of last year, there is keen competition for this position. John Friel '23, who is working for a place on the varsity this year, bids fair to step into the vacancy left by Ivan Price, one of the best basketball players who ever played at State. Coach Bohler states that Friel has practically the same style of play and is equal to Price in his basket shooting. Ernest Burke '23 is also showing up well in the forward position.

Probably one of the best prospects for the outlook of the State College showing this season is that of the fine of a strong combination of three men, two forwards and a center, whose scoring is of high caliber. With these scorers and fairly good guards, Coach Bohler is placing his confidence for the showing of the Cougar team this spring. Rocky, Friel, and Ciana compose the combination and, having practically the same style of play, they should make a good showing.

Although the Cougars began practice late this season, a trip to the Coast during the holidays, on which club teams were played, helped the squad to get in good practice before the opening of their season. The team made a good showing on the trip, taking five of the six games played.

Seven two-game series will be played with institutions which are members of the Pacific Coast Conference and, in addition to the Conference games, two games with the University of Idaho, and one each with the University of Montana and Whitman College will be played. The Montana game will be played February 2 at Pullman, and the Whitman game will be played February 19 at Pullman.

Coach Bohler stated that the schedule for the coming season was better than previous years, as the southern trip would now be made this year. This trip has always proved top-heavy for State and took most of their games away from home. Four games, including those with Leland Stanford Junior University, University of Washington, University of Oregon, and Oregon Agricultural College will be played at home this year. Return games will be played with the University of Washington at Seattle, with Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, Oregon, and with the University of Oregon at Eugene, Oregon.

OREGON TO HAVE SWIMMING POOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. CORVALLIS, Oregon—With the announcement that Louis Kuehn, member of the Multnomah Athletic Club, and holder of the world's high-diving title, and Clarence Pinkston, member of the Olympic Athletic Club, and holder of the world's high-diving title, are to enroll at the Oregon Agricultural College, the institution has forged to the front as one of the leading colleges in aquatic sports.

A new tank, modern in every respect, is to be finished this year. It is rated as one of the best in the west and is not surpassed by any on the coast. With a depth of nine feet it is 100 by 50 feet, inside pool measurements. The pool will be tiled, equipped with water lights, violet ray and a new system of filtration. The authorities have spared neither money nor trouble in an attempt to make this tank modern in every respect. They made a special study of the swimming tanks of the country and have embodied the best features of each pool into it.

Additional forces of men have been set to work on it in order that it can

be completed for this college year, and classes and work will start as soon as the tank is completed. As soon as the tank is completed the college will go into aquatic sports on a large scale. Not only will meets be held in diving and swimming, but a water-polo team will also be organized.

R. B. Rutherford, director of the department of physical education and football coach, is a swimmer as well as a football player, having coached the aquatic sports for a number of years. His other duties, however, will prevent him from devoting much time to this work, and it will be necessary to enlarge the present staff of the physical education department to provide for instructors and coaches in the aquatic sports.

"Every graduate of the Oregon Agricultural College a swimmer," is the ambition of Coach Rutherford. "Swimming is something every one should learn, and with the completion of the new swimming tank this year it will be easy to teach every student how to swim before he finishes college," said Coach Rutherford.

Lessons for beginners, as well as lessons in fancy diving and swimming will be taught. In addition to regular class work and varsity aquatic teams, Ralph Coleman, director of intramural sports, will arrange for class and organization games.

Games and contests will also be arranged to be held among the various classes as well as the clubs, fraternities and independent organizations of the college.

The pool will be dedicated by a large meet, according to the present plans of the department. It is possible that a contest can be arranged with some of the western clubs or institutions or with one of the California colleges.

GOULD LEADS IN FIRST DAY'S PLAY

Soutar Will Have to Gain Four Out of Five Sets on Friday to Enable Him to Win the Title From Present World Champion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia News Office. PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Jay Gould, of New York, representing the Philadelphia Racquet Club, is in a fair way to retain his title of American open court tennis champion as a result of yesterday's first day's play in the challenge round with J. A. Soutar. United States professional court tennis champion, also of the Racquet Club. Gould won three of the four sets, 6-5, 6-2, 5-6, 6-4, and needs but two more sets out of the five to be played on Friday to keep the championship. For Soutar to win he must gain four out of the five sets.

Soutar played well in the third set and tried hard to even up the match in the fourth. He rallied toward the close, winning the eighth and ninth games, but fell before the play of the amateur champion in the tenth and final game.

Soutar, who has been playing the court tennis game only for the last two years, took the lead in the first set when he won the first game. Then Gould jumped into the lead by taking the next two games and the match was again evened up, as Soutar captured the fourth game. They alternated in winning the next six games with the playing fast and hard. Finally, in the ninth game, Gould took the lead, only to have Soutar tie up the match by taking the tenth game. Gould ran out the set by winning the eleventh game.

Gould continued to give a splendid exhibition of the sport in the second set. He started the second set where he left off in the opening set, taking four games in a row.

When Soutar took the fifth game, the amateur champion apparently knew his game for he won back what he had lost by capturing the sixth game. Soutar won his second and last game of the set, and then Gould ended the play on the eighth game. Soutar improved in the third set, although he was forced to play 11 games before taking his opponent's measure.

Soutar started off strong in the fourth set but Gould soon overtook him and by brilliant serving and placing in the deuces and grilles managed to win out 6-4. The point score:

First Set
Gould..... 2 4 4 3 5 0 4 3 6 7 4—6
Soutar..... 4 1 0 4 3 4 2 5 4 9 1—37-5
Second Set
Gould..... 4 4 5 2 4 3 4—30-5
Soutar..... 1 2 0 3 4 2 5 19—3
Third Set
Gould..... 2 5 4 3 3 4 1 4 3 4 3—35-6
Soutar..... 2 5 0 5 5 1 4 2 5 0 4—33-6
Fourth Set
Gould..... 1 4 4 3 4 5 4 3 2 10—40-6
Soutar..... 4 2 0 5 1 3 2 5 4 3—34-4
Referee—Cutting of New York Marker
—Tompkins, Racquet Club, Philadelphia.

CATTON TO COACH LACROSSE

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Percy Catton '15 has been named to coach the Harvard University lacrosse team this spring. He is a member of the Boston Lacrosse Club, and for the last three seasons has assisted in coaching at Harvard. While in college Percy Catton was for three years a member of the varsity team and was on the 1915 championship team.

CARISS TO COACH AGAIN

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Dr. W. W. Cariss has been reappointed coach of the University of Pennsylvania baseball team. He has announced that he will issue a call for candidates and start indoor work soon.

ARMY AND NAVY WINS OVER THE D. K. E. CLUB

INTER-CLUB SQUASH TENNIS (Class B) Won Lost P.C.

Yale Club..... 8 0 1,000
Columbia Club..... 6 2 750
Crescent Athletic Club..... 5 2 711
Harvard Club..... 4 4 444
D. K. E. Club..... 2 5 285
Princeton Club..... 2 7 222
Army and Navy Club..... 1 7 125

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York—The Army and Navy Club won its first match of the season in the Class B championship, in a two-day match, from the D. K. E. Club, at its home courts at Gramercy Park. This was largely due to the efforts of Geoffrey Taylor, the captain of the team, who has been working hard to interest the members, finally getting enough players together.

At the end of the first day the score stood 3 matches to 1 for the home players, and after Clifford Ayres captured his match from E. L. Ward, the remaining match was defaulted by the visiting club, giving Army and Navy Club the victory by 5 matches to 2. The summary:

Geoffrey Taylor, Army and Navy, defeated F. A. Jenkins, D. K. E., 9-15, 15-9, 15-1.
G. M. Carnochan, Army and Navy, defeated H. S. Thome, D. K. E., 15-12, 15-4.
P. M. Whelan, D. K. E., defeated L. A. Sigand, Army and Navy, 17-18, 15-10, 17-16.
H. S. Norton, Army and Navy, defeated J. O. Brotherhood, D. K. E., 15-12, 17-14.
E. C. Huntington, D. K. E., defeated G. I. Dean, Army and Navy, 15-6, 15-3.
Clifford Ayres, Army and Navy, defeated E. L. Ward, D. K. E., 15-11, 4-15, 15-8.
Thornton Delahanty, Army and Navy, won by default.

AMUSEMENTS BOSTON

HOCKEY at NEW BOSTON ARENA
St. Nicholas St. and Mass. Ave. TONIGHT at 8:15
Boston College vs. Dartmouth
TOMORROW NIGHT
B. A. A. vs. SHOW TRADES CLUB (United States League)

ILLINOIS WINS A GREAT GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. URBANA, Illinois—University of Illinois, in a brilliant extra-period game, defeated University of Chicago here Tuesday night. In the first intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championship basketball ball of the home season, 33 to 29. Scarcely 15 seconds remained to play when Everett Hellstrom '23 caged his first basket of the evening, tying the count at 25 points each, necessitating five minutes' extra play.

Clarence Vollmer '21, Chicago, who led the field with eight baskets, scored shortly after the extra period started, but the rapid shots by Hellstrom, followed by another by H. O. Reitsch '22, gave Illinois a comfortable margin.

Illinois, considered a weak team, outplayed Chicago throughout the game, but lost many opportunities to make a larger count through the inability of Capt. C. W. Wall Jr. '21 to make free throws.

R. D. Birkhoff '21 kept Chicago in the running by caging seven goals as a result of fouls by Illinois players. The defensive work of Illinois was exceptional. The summary:

ILLINOIS CHICAGO
Hellstrom, Jr..... 10..... 18
Walquist, Jr..... 10..... 18
Reitsch, Jr..... 10..... 18
Vollmer, Jr..... 10..... 18
Collins, Jr..... 10..... 18
Score—University of Illinois 33, University of Chicago 29. Goals from floor—Walquist, Jr., 10; Reitsch, Jr., 10; Hellstrom, Jr., 10; Vollmer, Jr., 10; Collins, Jr., 10. Goals from fouls—Walquist, Jr., 10; Reitsch, Jr., 10; Hellstrom, Jr., 10; Vollmer, Jr., 10; Collins, Jr., 10. Free throws—Walquist, Jr., 10; Reitsch, Jr., 10; Hellstrom, Jr., 10; Vollmer, Jr., 10; Collins, Jr., 10. Fouls—Walquist, Jr., 10; Reitsch, Jr., 10; Hellstrom, Jr., 10; Vollmer, Jr., 10; Collins, Jr., 10. Time—Two 20m. periods and one extra period of 5m.

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FACE SOUTH AFRICA

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Most Vital in British Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Vital issues are facing South Africa at the present time. On the one hand there is the question as to whether South Africa will remain within the British Empire or become an independent republic, and on the other there is "the black question." This is the opinion of Hon. W. W. Rowell, who, speaking at the Canadian Club at Toronto recently on the "Problems of the British Empire in South Africa," declared that the pending election in South Africa was not only the most important in the history of that country but one of the most vital in the history of the British Empire. Mr. Rowell, who represented Canada at the Geneva conference, recently spent three months in South Africa.

"So far as I am able to judge from the information I received while I was there, I believe General Smuts will win out," declared Mr. Rowell. "The issue defined by General Smuts, now leader of the United South African and Unionist parties, is whether South Africa will remain within the British Empire and find herself as one of the free self-governing Dominions or become an independent, unaffiliated republic. The real fight is between the parties led by General Smuts and the Nationalists under the leadership of General Hertzog, who has always been inimical toward the British Empire."

Two Racial Problems

"The national appeal is very strong. It is a racial one to the Dutch people of South Africa in favor of complete independence and a Republican South Africa. The Nationalist party is very strong and the contest may be a very close one but I believe that General Smuts will win out."

"Presently there are two racial problems in South Africa, which will have to be dealt with in the next few years. Just what will happen is uncertain, but it is certainly one of the biggest problems that the Empire will have to deal with and upon which its prestige and destiny may depend."

"There is the Dutch and British question. That is important just now, but there is a more insidious cloud arising. That is the question of white and black. Once again, it may be, many of the difficulties experienced at the time of the civil war and ever since by the United States may be repeated in South Africa."

More White Men Needed

"The first, that between the British and the Dutch, should be capable of settlement without serious difficulties. But the other becomes more important and difficult. At the present minute the white population south of the Zambesi River is only one-sixth of the total, and the disparity grows more pronounced every year as the black population increases by leaps and bounds compared with the white. Above all, the black population is gradually developing a racial consciousness."

"What South Africa needs more than anything else is more white men. This has been realized long ago. The problem is waiting for these and a firm union between the Dutch and the English. This is inevitable if General Smuts wins out in the face of the great black menace, which will draw the white races together more and more."

NEWTON W. ROWELL
ON LEAGUE'S FUNCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell, who was one of the Canadian representatives at the Geneva conference of the League of Nations, is of the opinion that the non-inclusion of the United States in the League does not affect the proper functioning of it. Neither does the withdrawal of Argentina interfere.

"So far as it found expression the general feeling in the assembly was in favor of the admission of Germany," said Mr. Rowell, "but one of the conditions of admission, as for any other nation, was that Germany must give sufficient guarantee of her sincere intention to perform her international obligations. France would no doubt challenge Germany's admission on that point."

"There was no disposition shown to question Canada's right—not that of any of the British self-governing dominions—to play an independent role," continued Mr. Rowell.

UNIVERSITY HONORS
PREMIER OF ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario—The Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, recently received from Queen's University the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In presenting Mr. Drury for the degree, Dr. R. Bruce Taylor, principal of the university, said that the Premier of the Province, who had been called to that high position from the farm, had shown in his administration a firm grasp of basic ideals. In his reply, Mr. Drury remarked that Queen's University had stood alone without state support for 60 years of success and service to the community. There was one thing for which Queen's was noted, and that was that she preserved her independence of thought.

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EDUCATION NOTES

The most revolutionary part of the Act of 1915, that relating to day continuation schools, comes into force in London with the opening of 1921. Rumors had not about that the scheme had been suspended, but Sir Robert Blair, education officer to the London County Council, definitely denied these statements. The boys and girls of 11 years of age, upon leaving the elementary schools henceforth, need not, as has hitherto been the case in a large number of cases, bid good-by to education. They will spend eight hours per week at the continuation schools which have been provided by the London education committees. Sir Robert Blair stated that the committee had received such assistance from firms in London in the organization of this branch of education that if the scheme were stopped a good many firms, involving thousands of boys and girls, would go on with the work as volunteers.

Arrangements are being made for the allocation of the young people to continuation schools situated near their place of work. The administrative machinery is already in being, and the only doubtful factor is the attitude of the pupils themselves. It is possible that in some cases they will not present themselves at the schools, and may think compulsion is not seriously intended. The 22 principal and their 175 assistants are entering upon a field of work in which are concealed many possibilities of both difficulty and valuable service. It will doubtless be interesting to watch progress of their efforts. They will be supported in their work by advisory committees representative of employers, employees, students, and parents.

The Art for Schools Association of England may have to cease its work, unless it adapts itself to changing opportunities. It is 37 years since the society started to provide suitable pictures for school rooms and they have still a number of Landseer engravings in their stock. When they began the work they had a desert to beautify, but today, due largely to their own work, the mere supply of a few pictures is by no means all that can be done. One is apt to wonder if the engraving hung on ugly walls between tattered maps can be allowed to stand in any way as a makeshift for an artistic environment. One wants to begin on the walls themselves, and there are many art masters and many of their pupils who could turn the room decoration into something better with quite inappreciable cost. Art has been neglected in the past, and it is today due to the Morris school, and so the alternative before the Art for Schools Association appears to be to continue with wider objectives or to hand over their task to other hands.

It has long been felt that the four chief British secondary teachers' associations are at a serious disadvantage in the matter of united action owing to the fact that they are not housed under one roof. Their offices are scattered about London and their officers and executive committees have found it difficult to consult one another, and joint meetings have been practically impossible. In order to promote solidarity and the sense of unity there has been a strong desire to obtain joint offices. This has now been accomplished, and a suitable house has been found in St. Gordon Square, W. C. Not only is there plenty of room for the offices of all four associations, but there is a room capable of holding meetings of between two and three hundred people. The four associations have acquired the lease and will probably move in at once. The Headquarters Association will be the chief gainer, as it has always had to hire a room for its council meetings, and has never had an office completely to itself. But the headmistresses and the assistant masters and mistresses will also benefit considerably from the additional effectiveness which united action will confer. If and when the Headquarters Conference—a body which is concerned with the large public schools—merges itself in the Headquarters Association, the practically complete unity then achieved in that branch of education will leave the way clear for that most useful step, the abolition of the present arbitrary distinction between primary and secondary schools.

The Headquarters Association of England may present a resolution at the annual general meeting protesting against the recent examination policy of the Civil Service Commission. This body has published draft regulations respecting open competitive examinations for the admission of boys between 14 and 17 to the clerical class of the civil service. The subjects of

examination are English and arithmetic and all or any of the following: mathematics, natural science; one of the following languages: French, German, Latin, Greek, Welsh, Scottish Gaelic, Irish Gaelic; history and geography; the last two subjects carrying half the marks obtainable for the others. Special syllabuses for mathematics, geography and natural science have been drawn up. The secondary school correspondent of The Times Educational Supplement criticizes this action of the commission. Now that the Board of Education has reorganized and standardized the first school examinations, he says, it is much to be regretted that the commission should continue to skirmish on the flank of this system. The setting up of an examination for boys of 16 which is unconnected with the first school examinations must greatly increase the difficulty of organization, by necessitating the duplication of classes at an important stage of the school curriculum.

A report of the Kent (England) education committee bears witness to the popularity of summer schools among teachers and also to the success of the Kent committee in meeting the needs of teachers in this respect. One hundred and twenty-nine students attended the school at Folkestone, an increase of nearly 50 per cent upon the preceding year. Many of them were Kent teachers but a large number came from distant parts of the country. Special features of the school were the lectures in pedagogy given by Prof. J. J. Findlay of Manchester University, and the demonstrations of practical activities in nursery and infant schools by Miss W. A. Bone of Sheffield University. Arrangements were made by which the instructors exchanged classes for particular parts of the work, thus breaking down the barriers which tend to grow up between different courses, and emphasizing the relationship between the various types of handwork throughout the school. Apart from the actual work done in the school, valuable results were achieved by the gathering together of teachers of various types from various localities and their consequent interchange of thought and experience.

EDUCATION TO AID
TEMPERANCE LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Liquor interests in the Prairie Provinces are making preparations to meet the approaching stoppage of the importation of liquor on February 1 by federal proclamation by laying in stocks. Liquor from the east and overseas is not coming forward quickly enough in their opinion, and Kentucky being tapped. However, American customs officials have discovered this and recently stopped a carload at the North Portal entry which was valued at \$200,000.

The Saskatchewan government has decided to conduct an educational campaign for the better observance of temperance laws, as it is now being realized that education is one of the most effective ways to counter the nefarious dodges, in which sections of the liquor trade are indulging. Operations of the Saskatchewan Temperance Commission, also appear to be bearing fruit. Little complaint has been heard recently of breaches of the Temperance Act by doctors and druggists and it would appear as if this source of supply has been largely cut off.

ONTARIO AIMS AT
FOREST PROTECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario—A large gathering in Grant Hall at Queen's University, was recently addressed by the Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, on the question of "Forest Conservation." He stated that Old Ontario had been almost denuded of trees, which constituted the supply of commercial timber. In New Ontario, immense valuable areas had been destroyed by forest fires. Furthermore, there had been absolute waste and had cutting by lumber companies. These companies had left fire traps in the forests in the way of stumps and debris, which caused a sweep when a fire broke out. The result was that even the seedlings were consumed, and much of the soil was completely burned off. In some sections, which were unfit for farming, the timber should never have been cut at all. Mr. Drury indicated the methods of reform that his government was undertaking. A more ef-

fective fire prevention system was being established in the forest reserves. The government had adopted a policy of reforestation by municipalities. It believed that the municipalities would be able to carry this out effectively as they had the power of taxation and could tax the owners of waste land to the limit and force them to utilize the land for timber purposes. Mr. Drury said he would encourage the owners of wood lots by exempting them from taxation for the service they gave. Reforestation had already begun in Simcoe County, and 30 years hence the wisdom of the government's policy would be clearly evident. He said he believed that the timber wealth of Ontario would eventually become sufficient to meet all government expenses.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



"Hey! Do stop popping up and down so," warned Dan

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bridges of London

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The Thames is the river of England, but the bridge that gave London its name

is surely the cause of its splendor. The reason of London's fair fame. So spoke the great bridge of London: Then a railway bridge uttered its roar.

As the train crossed with shaking and thunder. "If you are important—I'm more."

"I carry the trains to the city. The people, supplies, and the mail. Without me the town would be empty. Ships in vain from far countries would sail."

"Vast London depends on its bridges. They all shouted together with pride: 'Without us the traffic borne seawards could never be brought from the tide.'"

That night, in the silence of evening, Their pride and their voices were stilled: An aeroplane soaring and dipping. Had shown them a way yet more skilled.

Speaking About Bird Reservations

You know what a bird reservation is, of course, but you may not know what a very great number of these bird lands and playgrounds there are, especially in the United States. Today, they are to be found all over the country. Sometimes, it is some kindly man or woman with a great love for birds and all wild things who will set apart a tract of land for their special use, and sometimes it is the state. It will have plenty of water running through it or lying about it, plenty of rushes and reeds and flags and what not and such trees as birds love. In this tract of land there will be no hunting and no shooting and no unkindly bird mistreatment. The birds will always be sure of a welcome, whether they come to stay, for, always, or only look in for a day or two on their way to the cool north lands in the spring or back again to the warm south lands in the autumn.

If you have never been to a bird reservation, you ought to try and go to one sometime soon. There is almost sure to be one not very far from where you live, and it will not be very long now before there are great numbers and colonies among the birds. With the first little sign of spring, and long before you have thought there were any signs of it, the birds will be thinking about their spring and summer plans. Some of them have tremendous journeys to make before they reach their summer homes, thousands of miles, sometimes, over land and sea.

Indeed, the sea problem is often only a big one. Pigeons, for instance,

flying across the Gulf of Mexico without a stop as some of them do. Just look at a map of Central America and measure it say from Cape Catoche to New Orleans and you will find that it is over 550 miles. And that is the very shortest way. Birds flying across the Gulf of Mexico from farther to the west, from round about Vera Cruz, say, must travel 900 miles across the sea before they reach New Orleans.

But why do they go to the country round about New Orleans, you will say. Well, it is because they know that in the great river valley of the Mississippi, which runs into the sea thereabouts, they will find all they need. It is just here, of course, just where it will be most help to the birds after their long flight over the water, that one of the largest bird reservations in the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Route of birds' flight

world, the Louisiana Bird Reservation, has been formed. Think of it! It is over 75 miles in length, running along the coast, with an average breadth of about seven miles and a total area of about 500 square miles.

The Boats at Sunset

The red sun is dropping out of sight, across the bay, and the little boats rock lightly at their moorings by the long gray wharves. They came in, one by one, toward sunset, and slipped into their places for the night. The soft little harbor waves lap against the sides of the boats, making their slim, upright masts sway gently to and fro, like the slender trees that they once were. I wonder if the masts remember their treehood days, when they grew on the hillsides or in a great forest with their comrades around them. Then they stood always in one place, and the songbirds and the wind visited them. Now, they are a part of the boats, and go here and there over blue waters with the gulls and the breezes. At nightfall they rock gently, when the boats lie at their moorings in the harbor. I think the slim spars are glad to have been trees once; I think they are happy to be masts now.

The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which Kangaroo and Dan Return to Spangleland

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Once again at the portals of sunset-house, Captain Strongbeak moored the sky-boat in just the right spot. Next—very slowly and ever so carefully—Dan and Kangaroo lifted the end of the cloud and carried it on tiptoe to the azure room. Now they were ready to see if it would fit as it should.

All saw it—the clown first and then the three who were with him. And then, very slowly—as if stricken with awe at this strange interruption, four pairs of eyes followed the shadowy arm until they gazed on the shadow to which it belonged. One glance was enough. Instantly all turned about and there, not three steps away, stood the Pretty Lady with the Blue-Blue Eyes!

At sight of her the clown grew as still as a statue, while the lower blade of the scissors dropped open as if to keep pace with the lower half of his mouth, quite as if Dan's jaw and his shears worked upon the very same hinge.

"Sol!" cried the Lady, stamping her feet—only, as you may guess, being very careful not to stamp them one whit harder than the mist floor would permit. "Sol!" she repeated, "another great jagged hole in the best room in my house. First it was Kangaroo and now—tell me at once; who is the guilty one this time?"

"I—I—it was I who did it, Pretty Lady—I—I—!" and here Dan screwed up his face in so piteous an appeal that the Lady's mock seriousness melted away into laughter.

"There, there," she answered, "I was but teasing, for no harm has been done and besides you have mended the carpet in most splendid fashion."

"Yes, it could have been lots worse," chorled Kangaroo. "I was thinking while Dan worked that supposing—supposing—!" and here the long-tailed fellow simply shook with laughter.

"Supposing what?" demanded Dan. "Supposing—supposing it had been Elephant instead of you who had fallen through the floor! I—I can just see the look on his face—!" and the very thought of such a happening sent Kangaroo off into peals of laughter, with the others joining in the merriment.

But a moment later Kangaroo grew quite serious. "Elephant," he repeated wistfully. "Dear Elephant, and Lion, and Monkey and all the rest! Why, it's been days since I saw them!—!"

Within there was not a sound save the click of the scissors-blades. What a soft little snip-snip song it was that they sang! From without came the gentle voice of the evening wind gently crooning to the clouds that it so gently rocked. Half-past twilight was very near. Soon the sun would be gone, taking all the big and little sun-shadows with it. And at this precise moment a shadow-hand that belonged to a shadow-arm that belonged to the shadow that had mounted the wall—this same shadow-hand reached down and closed over the very tip of Dan's busy shears!

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the menagerie tent. Come, let us go to the door of sunset-house."

So away they all went down through the rooms to the silvery portals.

"The White-White Horse must be there," guessed Dan as they neared them.

"I wonder how long it will take us to return?" queried Kangaroo. "Soon they were at the point where the sky-boat was moored. But the White-White Horse was nowhere to be seen. A soft breeze blew, and this seemed to be carrying the cloud-house nearer and nearer the floor of a wide-wide valley. There were houses and fences and trees not far below, and here and there the tips of steeples. The steeples looked quite as though they were so many fingers pointing upward as if to say, 'Why here comes sunset-house to pay us a visit!'"

But they were not the only ones who pointed. The Pretty Lady pointed, too. Only she pointed downward and, that they might see what it was toward which she directed her finger, those who accompanied her crowded to the very edge of the cloud porch. And there, almost directly below, were the white tops of Spangleland spread out like a score of giant mushrooms in a field!

"Look!" exclaimed Diggeldy Dan, "why, there is the very roof of the menagerie tent."

"One might even hear Tiger's voice from that little distance," cried Kangaroo, "and I half believe I do hear it!"

"There's Elephant trumpeting now!" added Crow.

"And Hyena laughing," broke in Dan. "My, what fun they must be having! But how—how are we to get to them?" he cried in appeal to the Pretty Lady.

"I'll tell you," interrupted Kangaroo excitedly. "Let's jump! See, the wind has brought us straight over the menagerie roof. It will be easy as anything. May we, may we, Pretty Lady?"

"If you wish," she answered. "Come on, then, Dan," cried Kangaroo, "and you, Crow and Captain Strongbeak—for of course you will accompany us!"

"To be sure they will," decided the Pretty Lady, "so away with all of you as fast as you can go for it is most time that I again started westward to the land of the sunset."

So Dan quickly removed his sugar-loaf hat and, aiming ever so carefully, tossed it to the tent-top below. It fell midway between the eaves and the great center-poles.

"That is the place for which we will jump," he said to Kangaroo. And then, standing on tiptoes at the edge of the cloud-porch and moving his arms back and forth at his sides, he sprang into the twilight. Down, down—down he went and then, not so much as once turning topsy-turvy, struck the tent as softly as a snowflake.

As for Kangaroo, he descended in an

entirely different way. For, of course, there was that bothersome plum pudding to be reckoned with and so, instead of standing upright, the brown-eyed fellow held the pudding tight to his breast, did himself up into a ball and then simply rolled off the porch!

How he spun as he fell and how he turned more somersaults than one might see in a whole day at the circus. And when he struck the tent-top what did he do but begin to bounce for all the world like a gay rubber ball!

"Hey, hey!" Do he quiet and stop popping up and down so," warned Dan in a low tone, "why, you'll be rousing every one of the animals and we'll have no chance to surprise them."

"But—bu—but I ca—ca—can't stop," protested Kangaroo, speaking half his words in the air and half against the canvas roof; for, of course, you see, he was still bouncing. "Ge—ge—get—the ca—ca—captain to stop me!"

But the skipper, who, with Crow, had flown downward just as Kangaroo left the porch of sunset-house, needed no word from Dan. He had already realized the bouncing one's plight; and so, flying close to him, quickly seized the end of his tail. And thus Kangaroo was brought to a halt on the roof of the menagerie tent.

"It was because I was all wrapped up like a ball," he explained to the others, "and that, you see, was on account of the pudding."

"Of course, of course," chuckled Dan, "but now that you are all landed let us prepare to surprise those underneath us."

"Will they be gathered in the great circle?" asked Crow in a whisper. "They should be," answered Dan, "for I gave the petal watch into the keeping of Monkey and—"

"They are coming from the cages and corral this very minute," interrupted Kangaroo, who had been peering through a rift in the tent-top.

"Then, that being the case, ask never a question but come with me," directed Diggeldy Dan, as he started on hands and knees across the top of the tent. And without so much as a word Kangaroo, Crow and the Captain obeyed.

On Quiet Waters

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The wild duck quatters on the lake. And makes the water fly. The wild duck settles on the lake. From out the windy sky. To the wind he turns his head. And paddles quietly still; The wild duck settles on the lake. The geese they pass him by.

Across the lake the heron flies. On easy lazy wings. Across the lake the heron flies. In pride he forward flings. In grace is couched his crested head. As through the air he swims. On high he lifts into the skies. Against the gale that sings.

Against the gale that sings.

The Megaphone

"Ladies and gentlemen," called a man through a megaphone as he wended his way down a busy thoroughfare of a certain city. He was announcing an important meeting which was to be held at the auditorium. The man attracted much attention by the bigness of the voice issuing from the funnel-shaped instrument he carried. Leonard Essex, looking through the window of his father's law office, was attracted, too.

His father, glancing up from his work, listened, and then said: "It's remarkable how just ordinary sounds can be heard at a great distance by the aid of the megaphone."

"Who ever thought of using such an instrument first?" asked Leonard.

"A man whose name I'm sure you have heard very often, Thomas Edison."

"Why, so I have!" exclaimed Leonard. "I remember, too, that the electrician who wired our garage last year, spoke of how much Edison had improved the electric lights by making them so simple, pure and steady. But I have never heard how he became interested in such things."

"Well," said his father, as he watched the people hurrying hither and thither on the street, "Thomas Edison grew up in an Ohio town where he went to school daily, just as you do. He was a sunny, laughing little boy and was continually asking questions of anyone he thought could give him a good answer. He wanted especially to know how machinery worked."

"There were shipyards at the water's edge near his home, where he would go to examine the tools used in the work, and to learn their various names."

"He liked to read, too. Once he decided to read every book in the Public Library. Just think of the task! For months he kept at it but finally gave up the plan and read the things that interested him most."

"He was very happy, when a little later, he secured the position of newspaper boy on a train. While employed there, he edited and printed a very clever little newspaper which people enjoyed reading. Telegraph operating was the next work with which he busied himself. During the spare moments he read and tried experiments, making inventions that have been very valuable to the world."

"His work grew steadily so that he found it necessary to have a laboratory especially fitted for it. So he established one in New Jersey, employing helpers to assist him."

"I know how well you enjoy our phonograph, Leonard. That was one of Edison's many inventions. I think it is said he has made nearly four hundred of them."

"What do you suppose he is working on now?" asked Leonard.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Essex. "At any rate, we always hear of him spending much time in his workshop, where I suppose he is working out the answers to his own questions."

THE HOME FORUM

The Country-Places of Pliny

On my last wet day I spoke of the older Pliny, and now the younger Pliny shall tell us something of one or two of his country-places. Pliny was a government-official, and was rich; whether these facts had any bearing on each other I know no more than I should know if he had lived in our time.

I know that he had a charming place down by the sea, near Ostium. Two roads led thither: "both of them," he says, "in some parts sandy, which makes it heavy and tedious, if you travel in a coach; but easy enough for those who ride. My villa" (he is writing to his friend Gallus, Lib. II Epist. 20) "is large enough for all conveniences, and not expensive."

He describes the portico as affording a capital retreat in bad weather, not only for the reason that it is protected by windows, but because there is an extraordinary projection of the roof. "From the middle of this portico you pass into a charming inner court, and thence into a large hall which extends towards the sea,—so near, indeed, that under a west wind the waves ripple on the steps. On the left of this hall is a large lounge-room (cubiculum), and a lesser one beyond, with windows to the east and west. The angle which this lounge-room forms with the hall makes a pleasant lee, and a loitering-place for my family in the winter. Near this again is a crescent-shaped apartment, with windows which receive the sun all day, where I keep my favorite authors. From this, one passes to a bedroom by a raised passage, under which is a stove that communicates an agreeable warmth to the whole apartment. The other rooms in this portion of the villa are for the freedmen and slaves; but still are sufficiently well ordered (tam mundis) for my guests."

And he goes on to describe... the tennis court, "which lies open to the warmth of the afternoon sun." Adjoining this is a tower, with two apartments below and two above,—besides a supper-room, which commands a wide outlook along the sea, and over the villas that stud the shores. At the opposite end of the tennis-court is another tower, with its apartments opening upon a museum,—and below this the great dining-hall, whose windows look upon gardens, where are box-tree hedges, and rosemary, and hedges of vines. Figs and mulberries grow profusely in the garden; and walking under them, one approaches still another banquet-hall remote from the sea, and adjoining the kitchen-garden. Thence a grand portico (cryptoporticus) extends with a range of windows on either side, and

before the portico is a terrace perfumed with violets. His favorite apartment, however, is a detached building, which he has himself erected in a retired part of the grounds. It has a warm winter-room, looking one way on the terrace, and another on the ocean; through its folding doors may be seen an inner chamber, and within this again a sanctum, whose windows command three views totally separate and distinct,—the sea, the woods, or the villas along the shore. "Tell me," he says, "if all this is not very charming, and if I shall not have the honor of your company, to enjoy it with me?"—Wet Days at Edgewood. Donald G. Mitchell.

coming down the river to Calcutta. "Have Pen's immortal productions made their appearance on board Bangales buggerows; and are their leaves floating on the yellow banks of the Jumna?" asks Warrington, that skeptic, who respects no work of modern genius.

"I gave your book to Mrs. Timmins at Calcutta," says the Colonel simply. "I dare say you have heard of her. She is one of the most dashing women in all India. She was delighted with your work; and I can tell you it is not with every man's writing that Mrs. Timmins is pleased," he added with a knowing air.

"It's capital," broke in Clive. "All

Cesar and Tacitus, "with translations, sir, with translations—but I'm thankful that I kept some of my Latin from Greyfriars"; and he quoted sentences from the Latin grammar, a propos of a hundred events of common life, and with perfect simplicity and satisfaction to himself. Besides the above-named books, the "Spectator," "Don Quixote," and "Sir Charles Grandison" formed a part of his travelling library. "I read these, sir," he used to say, "because I like to be in the company of gentlemen; and Sir Roger de Coverley, and Sir Charles Grandison, and Don Quixote are the finest gentlemen in the world."—"The Newcomes," Thackeray.

assembled to meet us. The lord provost met us at the door of the car, and presented us to the magistracy of the city and the committees of the Edinburgh Anti-Slavery Societies. The drab dresses and pure white bonnets of many Friends were conspicuous among the dense moving crowd, as white doves seen against a dark cloud. Mr. S. and myself, and our future hostess, Mrs. Wigham, entered the carriage with the lord provost, and away we drove, the crowd following with their shouts and cheers. We drove all over Edinburgh, up to the castle, to the university, to Holyrood... and through many of the principal streets, amid shouts, and

The Remedy for Sensitiveness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT is humanly called sensitiveness is simply counterfeit of true, divine quality. Sometimes the human belief is considered good and sometimes bad. The shrinking sensitiveness which claims to keep a person in misery is regarded as pitiable; whereas the sensitiveness of so-called artistic temperament, supposed to make one susceptible to all the shades of mortal emotion, may be accounted a desirable talent. Either such belief, however, is limited and limiting. The human interpretation of sensitiveness is certainly not all there is to the quality that the divine Mind knows. Indeed, the human concept may be entirely different from the true idea. At the best, any human sense of things, any mortal characteristic, is but the suppositional opposite of the immortal reality. Christian Science teaches that as one turns to the truth, the human belief is lessened because it is replaced with the divine manifestation.

Without the understanding of Christian Science, one may believe that the more he fights against sensitiveness, the more sensitive he may seem. The very struggle against something accepted as real may seem to increase the insidiousness of the evil. Instead of teaching a man merely to strive against evil, Christian Science shows him how to demonstrate good with positive assurance. One of the greatest accomplishments of Christ Jesus was the reinforcing of the "Thou shalt not" of the Hebrew decalogue with the "Thou shalt" of his two simplified commandments. In Christian Science, the unfolding of the positive truth to take the place of any erroneous conditions of thinking and living is continued in the direct line of Christ Jesus' teachings.

Immortal man is fully sensitive to good alone. He is affected only by genuine cause, by the one Mind. The divine Mind alone can really know anything about man, and the divine Mind, of course, knows only good. Infinite Mind's opinion is wholly good and is all that counts for anything. The understanding of this truth is a sufficient solace for all the petty jealousies, rebuffs, and unkindnesses of human relationships. So the remedy for mortal sensitiveness is a complete turning away from the material concept of self and environment to the infinite I AM as the true self-existence, forever untouched by mortal opinions.

On page 8 of the Message for 1900 Mrs. Eddy writes: "Our Master saith to his followers: 'Bring forth things new and old.' In this struggle remember that sensitiveness is sometimes selfishness, and that mental idleness or apathy is always egotism and animality. Usefulness is doing rightly by yourself and others. We lose a percentage due to our activity who do the work that belongs to another. When a man begins to quarrel with himself he stops quarrelling with others. We must exterminate self before we can successfully war with mankind." The acceptance of selfishness in Mind, not in matter, is the way of healing for mortal selfishness, for by the acceptance and demonstration of the truth, the false suggestions claiming to be one's own traits are rejected and reduced to nothingness.

One who knows that he lives, moves, and has his entire being in Mind, which is the only self-existence, cannot be afraid of unjust comment or ridicule. He knows that the happy righteousness of the real man is sustained by Principle, and is, therefore, protected from attack. If anything of what seems to be a man's own thinking or doing is incongruous and wrong, he should be glad to laugh at it himself as no part of the true man, and to replace it with the expression of intelligence. The vagaries of supposititious mortal mind are always ridiculous and can be overcome with joy through the understanding of what the divine Mind knows.

Thus on page 118 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says: "Be of good cheer; the warfare with one's self is grand; it gives one plenty of employment, and the divine Principle worketh with you,—and obedience crowns persistent effort with everlasting victory." The warfare that wins freedom from the limitations of a false sense of self is not a series of violent efforts against real forces. It is the continuous knowing and proving of positive Principle. In that it is energetic action in accord with the one I AM, it is a happy experience. It involves the demonstration of the spiritual man's sensitiveness only to good. It requires vigilant living under divine guidance.

In order to rejoice in being rightly sensitive, a man needs to abandon morbid introspections and regrets. The belief that he is made up of animated matter is a hallucination that gives way to the understanding of real experience, past, present, and future, as being entirely spiritual idea and existing altogether in the divine Mind. A consecrated looking to Principle is the remedy for human self-condemnation or self-justification. When one thus turns his attention in the right direction, he learns the joy of being subject only to the one true influence, and finds that even the belief in a human past of evil is redeemed by eternal good. God always has been the actual Life of man, and has, of course, included neither mistakes nor shortcomings. It is not enough to settle down to a complacent intellectual belief in all this. The satisfaction in being resolutely sensitive to good alone lies in the present overcoming of seeming

faults, difficulties, and limitations, through the understanding of divine Love. The consciousness of right action has to be demonstrated. When one sincerely turns to the divine Mind, he proves that Mind's power is infallible. As Mrs. Eddy says on pages 115 and 116 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "Uplift mental power in the right direction only, doing to others as you would have them do to you, will overcome evil with good, add destroy your own sensitiveness to the power of evil." The false, human belief in sensitiveness is replaced with the appreciation of Truth. This appreciation of Truth, God, is the spiritual sensitiveness which unfolds forever because its source is infinite. In proportion as one understands this, one's daily living is necessarily broadened and enriched.

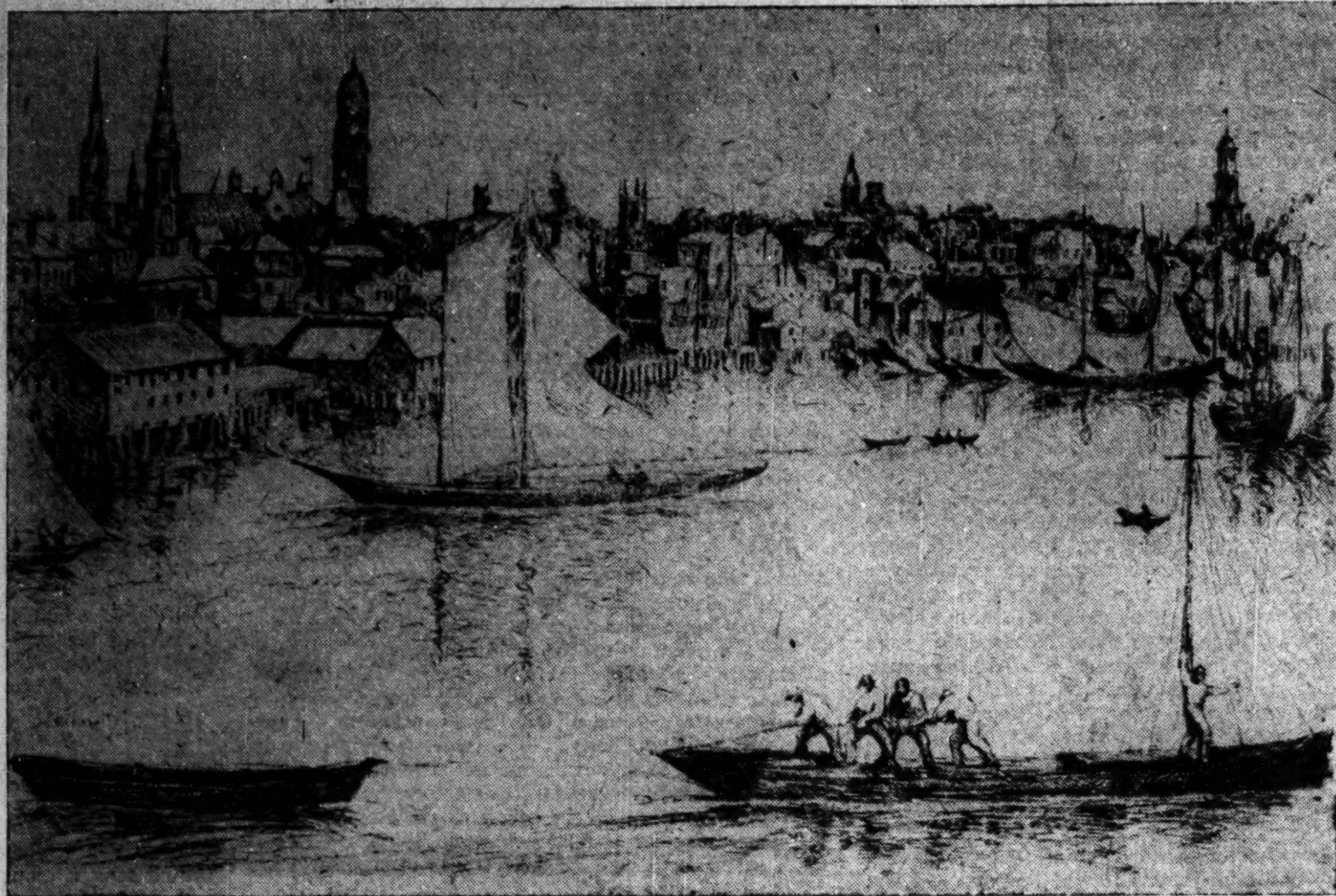
The Latest Purchase

It is pleasant again to see this Professor of Indifference doing the honors of his new purchase, when he has fairly boused it. You must view it in every light till he has found the best—placing it at this distance, and at that, but always suiting the focus of your sight to his own. You must spy at it through your fingers, to catch the aerial perspective—though you assure him that you see the landscape shows much more agreeable without that artifice. We be to the luckless wight, who does not only not respond to his rapture, but who should drop an unseasonable intimation of preferring one of his anterior bargains to the present! The last is always his best hit—his "Cynthia of the minute." Alas! how many a mild Madonna have I known to come in—Raphael!—keep its ascendancy for a few brief moons—then, after certain intermediate degradations from the front drawing-room to the back gallery, thence to the dark parlor,—adopted in turn by each of the Carracci, under successive lowering ascriptions of filiation, mildly breaking its fall—consigned to the obnoxious lumber-room go out at last a Luca Giordano, or plain Carlo Maratti!—which things when I beheld—musing upon the chances and mutabilities of fate below, hath made me to reflect upon the altered condition of great personages, or that woful Queen of Richard the Second—

set forth in pomp.
She came adorned hither like sweet May.
Sent back like Halloween or shortest day.
—"The Essays of Elia," Charles Lamb.

Roadside Pool

There is hardly a roadside pond or pool which has not as much landscape in it as above it.—Ruskin.



"American Venice: Gloucester, Massachusetts," by William Meyerowitz

The Up-Hill Street

There's a lane through grassy meadows.
There's a turnpike to the sea,
There's a trail across the mountain
Which is very dear to me.
There's a shady, quiet roadway
On the border of the town;
There are footpaths going blithely
Up the little hills and down.
And oh! I love the highroads
My happy feet have pressed.
But walk at evening, walk at morn,
There's one I love the best.

It is a narrow city street
That clammers with a will
Between two ragged cliffs of brick.
Upon a windy hill.
I see it from my window,
I watch it every day.
Slope to the level sky-vege
Whereon it melts away.
While etched across the picture
Stands straight and strong and
Jail.

The oak tree that I planted
When I was very small.
Above, a narrow sky-way
The houses frame for me;
Beyond, across the city—
Though I can hardly see—
I know the blue bay opens,
With towering blocks between:
I feel, I smell, I hear it
When winds blow east and keen!
And I have dwelt here always;
A child I saw it climb,
The quaint, forgotten byway,
Unmarked by crowd or time.

How often have I trod it!
Each brick and stone I know!
Each little rise and hollow
Though hidden under snow.
And looking from my window
I almost think to see
A childish figure climbing—
The little shade of me.
But as I watch her, smiling—
The child who once was I—
My fancy climbs the little hill
And merges in the sky.

—Abbie Farwell Brown.

The Colonel's Views on Men of Letters

"And this is the abode of the Muses, is it sir?" our guest went on. "I know your writings very well. Clive here used to send me the 'Hall Mall Gazette' every month."

"We took it at Smiffie, regular," says Clive. "Always patronise Grey Friars men." "Smiffie." It must be explained, is a fond abbreviation for Smithfield, near to which great mart of mutton and oxen our school is situated, and old Clisterians often playfully designate their place of education by means of the neighboring market.

"Clive sent me the 'Gazette' every month; and I read your romance of 'Walter Lorraine' in my boat as I was

the funny part. I don't like the sentimental stuff... and as for poetry, I hate poetry."

"Pen's is not first chop," says Warrington. "I am obliged to take the young man down from time to time. Colonel Newcomes. Otherwise he would grow so conceited there would be no bearing him."

"I say," says Clive.
"What were you about to remark?" asks Mr. Warrington, with an air of great interest.

"I say, Pendennis," continued the artless youth, "I thought you were a great swell. When we used to read about the grand parties in the 'Hall Mall Gazette,' the fellows used to say you were at every one of them, and you see, I thought you must have chambers in the Albany, and lots of horses to ride, and a valet, and a groom, and a cab at the very least."

"Sir," says the Colonel, "I hope it is not your practice to measure and estimate gentlemen by such paltry standards as those. A man of letters follows the noblest calling which any man can pursue. I would rather be the author of a work of genius than be Governor-General of India. I admire genius. I salute it wherever I meet it. I like my own profession better than any in the world, but then it is because I am suited to it. I couldn't write four lines in verse, no, not to save me. A man cannot have all the advantages of life... Think of Dr. Johnson, what a genius he had, and where did he live? In apartments that, I dare say, were no better than these, which, I am sure, gentlemen, are most cheerful and pleasant," says the Colonel, thinking he had offended us. "One of the great pleasures and delights which I had proposed myself on coming home was to be allowed to have the honor of meeting with men of learning and genius, with wits, poets, and historians, if I may be so fortunate; and of benefiting by their conversation. I left England too young to have that privilege. In my father's house, money was thought of, I fear, rather than intellect; neither he nor I had the opportunities which I should wish you to have; and I am surprised you should think of reflecting upon Mr. Pendennis's poverty, or of feeling any sentiment but respect and admiration when you enter the apartments of the poet and the literary man. I have never been in the rooms of a literary man before," the Colonel said, turning away from his son to us. "excuse me, is that—that paper really a proof-sheet?" We handed over to him that curiosity, smiling at the enthusiasm of the honest gentleman who could admire what to us was unpalatable as a tart to a pastrcook.

Being with men of letters, he thought it proper to make his conversation entirely literary; and, in the course of my subsequent more intimate acquaintance with him, though I knew he had distinguished himself in twenty actions, he never could be brought to talk of his military feats or experience, but passed them by, as if they were subjects utterly unworthy of notice.

I found he believed Dr. Johnson to be the greatest of men; the doctor's words were constantly in his mouth; and he never travelled without Boswell's "Life." Besides these, he read

Gloucester

You'll know not its charms
Till you mount aloft
High o'er hill and croft.
Far from all alarms;
And like a bird
Posed in the air,
Look deep downward,
Now here, now there,
Through heavenly calms,
And in the frameworks of the great
Immense,
View the glories of its true magnificence.
—Clarence Manning Felt.

A Scottish Welcome

Mrs. Stowe to her children
April 17, 1853.
To-day a large party of us started on a small steamer to go down the Clyde. It was a trip full of pleasure and incident. Now we were shown the remains of old Cardross Castle. . . . And now we came near the beautiful grounds of Roseneath, a green, velvet-like peninsula, stretching out into the widening waters. Somewhere about here I was presented, by his own request, to a broad-shouldered Scotch farmer, who stood some six feet two, and who paid me the compliment to say that he had read my book, and that he would walk six miles to see me any day. Such a flattering evidence of discriminating taste, of course, disposed my heart towards him; but when I went up and put my hand into his great prairie of a palm, I was as a grasshopper in my own eyes. I inquired who he was, and was told he was one of the Duke of Argyll's farmers. I thought to myself if all the duke's farmers were of this pattern, that he might be able to speak to the enemy in the gates to some purpose.

It was concluded after we left Roseneath that, instead of returning by the boat, we should take carriage and ride along the banks of the river. In our carriage were Mr. S. and myself, Dr. Robson, and Lady Anderson. About this time I commenced my first essay towards giving titles, and made, as you may suppose, rather an odd piece of work of it, generally saying "Mrs." first, and "Lady" afterwards, and then begging pardon. Lady Anderson laughed and said she would give me a general absolution. She is a truly genial, hearty Scotchwoman, and seemed to enter happily into the spirit of the hour.

As we rode on, we found that the news of our coming had spread through the village. People came and stood in their doors, beckoning, bowing, smiling, and waving their handkerchiefs, and the carriage was several times stopped by persons who came to offer flowers. I remember, in particular, a group of young girls bringing to the carriage two of the most beautiful children I ever saw, whose little hands literally deluged us with flowers.

Two days later: We bade farewell to Glasgow, overwhelmed with kindness to the last, and only oppressed by the thought of how little that was satisfactory we were able to give in return.

In Edinburgh the cars stopped amid a crowd of people who had

smiles, and greetings. Some boys amused me very much by their pertinacious attempts to keep up with the carriage.

"Heck," says one of them, "that's her; see the curls!"—From Letters of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

On Play-Making

What is to be said of the possibilities of blank verse as a dramatic medium? This is a thorny question, to be handled with caution. One can say with perfect assurance, however, that its possibilities are problematical, its difficulties and dangers certain.

To discuss the question whether drama in verse is in its very nature nobler than drama in prose would lead us away from craftsmanship into the realm of pure aesthetics. For my own part, I doubt it. I suspect that the drama, like all literature, took its rise in verse, for the simple reason that verse is easier to make—and to memorize—than prose. Primitive peoples felt with Goethe—though not quite in the same sense—that "art is art because it is not nature." Not merely for emotional, but for all sorts of literary, expression, they demanded a medium clearly marked off from the speech of everyday life. The drama, like all literature, took its rise in verse, for the simple reason that verse is easier to make—and to memorize—than prose. Primitive peoples felt with Goethe—though not quite in the same sense—that "art is art because it is not nature." 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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1921

EDITORIALS

Exporting Drugs to China

THERE is very urgent need that the so-called Miller-Jones Bill, at present before the Congress of the United States, which aims at eliminating the exportation of drugs to China, should become law as speedily as possible. The present condition of things amounts to nothing short of an international scandal. China, which for years made such a heroic fight against opium, a fight in the end so largely successful, is today being literally deluged with habit-forming drugs from all sides. It is true, of course, as has been frequently insisted by The Christian Science Monitor, that the immediate responsibility for this shameful traffic rests with Japan. Nevertheless it is now clear, from facts recently brought to light, that other countries are, by no means free from blame. Japan is drawing enormous supplies of drugs for distribution in China from both the United States and Great Britain.

The evidence given at the hearing on the Miller-Jones Bill before a sub-committee of the House Ways and Means Committee, which recently reported the measure, reveals a state of affairs about which the public ought to have been made aware long ago. Thus William F. McKibben, secretary of the China Club in Seattle, told the committee how large quantities of crude opium are exported each year from India to Great Britain and the United States, and there rendered into morphine, heroin, and other derivatives for exportation to China; how, in the United States, large chemical companies are engaged in this manufacture; and how the whole process is facilitated and rendered more profitable by the fact that whilst a duty has to be paid on opium imported into the United States, this duty is remitted when the opium thus imported is manufactured and exported. Mr. McKibben then went on to point out that since the customs laws of China would not permit opium to be landed in any customs jurisdiction in China, the drugs went to Japan and were thence smuggled into China. Many tons of drugs, he testified, had been shipped to Japan through Seattle during the last two years. So enormous, indeed, was one consignment to a firm in the Orient that the customs collector at Seattle, convinced that such vast quantities could not be intended for any legitimate purpose, held up the consignment until he could ask advice from the Treasury Department. Ultimately the consignment was permitted to go through.

Now, as Mr. McKibben testified, technically such transactions may be lawful, but, in all equity, they are a shameful subversion of the law, for the drug is not used in Japan, but is immediately sent on to China where the custom laws forbid its entry. Such a condition of things ought not to be possible, and it is the purpose of the Miller-Jones Bill to render it quite definitely impossible, in the future. The Miller-Jones Bill would forbid entirely the exportation of opium and all derivatives, and it would withdraw the privilege which British and other merchants now have of sending their morphine and like products through the United States in bond.

As far as Japan is concerned, the present state of affairs is serving a very terrible double purpose. Not only is she drawing immense quantities of drugs from the United States to aid her in her purpose of debauching China, but she is securing these drugs for distribution in China as American products. "As it is now," declared Mr. McKibben in the course of his evidence, "you will find on the shelves of every drug dealer there in China such goods bearing American stamps, made here in the United States and bearing the names of American manufacturers, and on account of that our American prestige in China is extremely jeopardized. We want to shut off all American participation in this crime, so that it will be known in China, where we have vast commercial interests, that America has no commerce in this business."

The question is, of course, not one primarily of interests, but of simple morality, and the strongest part of Mr. McKibben's plea on behalf of the Miller-Jones Bill before the House committee was that wherein he urged that the American people should wash their hands "of all this iniquity." As things are at the present time, Great Britain and the United States are simply accessories to the crime of Japan.

On several occasions during the past eighteen months, attempts have been made, both in Japan and in the United States, to discredit the statements made by The Christian Science Monitor in regard to Japan's traffic in drugs, through her post offices, in China. Evidence of this traffic has, however, all the time been steadily accumulating, until today it has reached such proportions that the most astute Japanese authorities no longer make any attempt to deny the facts. Thus, discussing the question with a representative of this paper in London, recently, Baron Hayashi, Japanese Ambassador in London, admitted that Japanese merchants were "acting as middlemen" in the matter of importing opium into China. He then proceeded to defend, or at any rate to excuse, the traffic where the Japanese were concerned, on the basis that if China did not get the drug from Japan she would get it elsewhere, that the Chinese Government itself had found it impossible wholly to suppress the cultivation of the poppy, whilst immediately adjacent to China were large areas where plenty of opium was available, and that, altogether, it was most difficult to suppress the traffic owing to the enormous profits which it produced for the illicit trade. Baron Hayashi, moreover, admitted what this paper had always insisted upon, namely, that Japan had a monopoly of the morphia traffic, with its headquarters in Formosa, and that the habits of the Japanese themselves were such that the drug did not find a ready market amongst them.

And so the Chinese must get it, whether they want it or not, and the Japanese post office in China, under the direct control of the Japanese Government, but exempt

from all control by the Chinese Government, must be made the channel for distribution. It may not be possible for the United States Government or the Government of the United Kingdom to prevent the export of drugs from Japan to China, but it is possible for these governments to make certain that there shall be no participation on the part of their nationals, directly or indirectly, in such an entirely immoral traffic. Measures to this end ought to be taken at the very earliest moment possible, in both countries.

Japan's Financial Hold on China

IN VIEW of the assurances which have been given to the public, through The Christian Science Monitor, by the American Group of the Chinese consortium that Japan has entered the consortium on terms of complete equality with the other parties to the transaction, that she has formally withdrawn her previous demands for special terms, and will not be accorded any, there will be a very strong disposition to suspend criticism and to leave Japan a free field wherein to make good her asseverations of disinterestedness where China is concerned. The Christian Science Monitor has always been ready to recognize, and eager to welcome, any change for the better in the policy of Japan or of other powers toward China. Nevertheless, it has always insisted that such recognition and welcome should never, and could never, involve any failure to give the widest possible publicity to facts affecting the situation.

Now, undoubtedly, one of the most important facts to keep in view today, where Japan and China are concerned, is the tremendous financial hold which Japan already has on China. The Japanese group may be entering the consortium on the same terms as the other groups, but any study of the financial dealings of Japan with China during the past five or six years, must at once reveal the fact that Japan is already one of China's largest creditors. Thus, under notes exchanged between China and Japan in the September of 1918, Japanese financiers obtained the privilege of making loans to China for the building of railways in Mongolia, Manchuria, and China proper, whilst they also received the right to participate in the operations of the railways already constructed in the Shantung peninsula. Further back still, in 1916, under agreements concluded on September 24 and 30 of that year, funds were furnished by Japanese banks for the construction of four railways in Manchuria and Mongolia, and for the improvement and extension of the Chinese non-wireless telegraph systems. For the construction of the railways a gold loan of approximately 20,000,000 yen was made by the Industrial Bank of Japan. It has a term of forty years, and bears interest at the rate of 8 per cent. The second agreement, for a loan of about 20,000,000 yen for the telegraphs, was concluded between the Chinese Government and the director of the Chinese "Kwaigyo" Bank, established in China under a Chinese name, but having its main office in Tokyo. The term of this loan was fixed at five years. It bears interest at 8 per cent, whilst the Chinese non-wireless telegraphs and the telegraph receipts are the securities for the loan itself.

Official, openly negotiated loans such as these, however, constitute only a very small part of Japan's financial hold on China. For years past, in Manchuria, Mongolia and Shantung, Japan has been carrying on a vigorous government-subsidized "trade offensive," with the result that the Japanese trader is, everywhere, supreme. Behind the Japanese trader are the Japanese banks, and behind the banks is the government. Neither, of course, is this all. In a pamphlet recently issued by the China National Defense League, the statement is made that Japan, in recent years, has been furnishing the northern militarists with large sums of money to carry on the campaign against the south. To those familiar with events in the Far East, during the past few years, such a statement is not exactly in the nature of a revelation, nevertheless, it is as well that the fact should be given publicity at the present time when an effort is about to be made to secure the financial rehabilitation of China. A general statement, by all the powers concerned, of their present financial stake in China would be a very valuable preliminary to the operations of the consortium.

"The Perils of Health"

WHEN the famous paradoxist, Mr. Gilbert K. Chesterton, chooses "The Perils of Health" as the subject for one of his lectures in the United States, in order that he may show how "fantastic and disproportioned" is the movement for governmental supervision of the health of every citizen, he deserves a warm welcome and an intelligent hearing. As he is reported to have said, "In England there has been an institution called the Ministry of Health, and all sorts of persons have attempted to be health advisers to the community." It would be well for the citizens of the United States to become more familiar with the serious defects of this institution and the failures in the application of its theories, before accepting any further medical domination by political means for themselves. In England there is, indeed, a very general dissatisfaction with the medical ministry, and this dissatisfaction on the part of many medical people, as well as others, has been given all too little publicity. Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman has recorded some of the criticisms from a point of view quite different from that of Mr. Chesterton. It is interesting to consider the vigorous statements of the literary man in the light of the data collected by the statistician.

"If the citizen is to have a keeper over him," Mr. Chesterton asks in his lecture, "who is to watch over the keeper, who is also a citizen? It would end in a long procession of one citizen following another, each man looking after the next in line. But, even if we suppose the process did not go to that length, we must suppose that any considerable application of it to human life is perfectly wild." In connection with the National Health Insurance Act, the administration of which is one of the main functions of the Ministry of Health, Dr. Hoffman declares that "the 'Behavior During Sickness Regulations' clearly emphasizes the changed condition of the British laborer from one of freedom to one of bondage."

Then he goes on to show in detail how this changed condition has come about because of the complex bureaucratic administration of the act. Though the shortcomings of attempted governmental supervision of health may thus be brought out by the expert investigator, it is sufficient at the present time merely to refer to the fact that there is this actual basis for the energetic criticisms of the lecturer. Mr. Chesterton's arousing comments should be widely quoted for the thoughtful consideration of the many who have been attentive to the ordinary medical propaganda. Women's clubs, associations of parents and teachers, civic organizations, and other groups of people who have been influenced to favor medical autocracy because of appeals to the emotions, will do well now to discern such fundamental truth as Mr. Chesterton is expressing with his usual brilliance of style.

"It is of the very nature of health," he explains, "that it is intimate, private, involved in every little detail of life, affected by every occurrence of life." The comedy involved in any attempted governmental control of these intimate details of health and living has already been represented in countless humorous verses and other items. Mr. Chesterton's picture of the health department's policeman "with the citizen day and night" is delightfully serious, and should furnish the journalists and comic weeklies with new inspiration for kindly satire on the subject. The sense of humor which points out what is ridiculous, without becoming harsh, often helps to alleviate the intensity of well-meant absurdities. Those reformers of the public health who have been overwhelmed by their emotions need above all to be sympathetically laughed at.

The peril of modern public health endeavors lies, of course, in the interference with the essential rights of the citizen, who is entitled to his individual privacy even though he is a member of society. This is the basic point that Mr. Chesterton fully comprehends in his insistence on freedom from unjust medical interference. "What is the most serious danger of all," he says, "is that those who are indulging in it have no kind of test by which to resist the extravagance of their own conclusions. They have no ideals of liberty." The understanding of true liberty is what must successfully resist medical domination as it resists all other forms of autocracy. There is, then, every reason why the people of the United States, like those of other countries, must be awakened to the truth that liberty without interference is necessary for real and enduring health.

About Bird Reservations

ONE of the notable features of the last twenty years in the United States has been the steady development of the bird reservation scheme throughout the country. It was just about eighteen years ago that President Roosevelt signed the executive order setting aside Pelican Island, in Indian River, Florida, as a bird reservation, under the control of the Department of Agriculture, and that was the first of its kind in the country. Today, state bird reservations are to be found in all directions, from Florida and Porto Rico in the south to Michigan, Montana, Washington, and Alaska in the north, and the Aleutian Islands and Hawaii in the west. President Roosevelt was the great sanctuary-making president. No less than thirty-eight such refuges were established by him under federal control during his terms of office, and it was doubtless largely through his efforts that the establishment of bird sanctuaries came to be regarded as an integral part of national policy. Today, as was inevitable, the movement is rapidly becoming an international one, and, not very long ago, a proposal was made by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, in England, that the former German naval stronghold of Heligoland should be made into a bird sanctuary under international supervision.

The title bird sanctuary does not indicate the full purpose of these reservations. Within the borders of the bird sanctuary all wild life is protected. No hunters are allowed to traverse its thickets, or glide up its rivers and streams. Once within the borders of the reservation, every wild thing is safe. As Edward Avery McIlhenny, the originator of the idea which has now developed into the great Louisiana bird reservation, with its seventy-five miles of coast line along the Gulf of Mexico, observes, even the alligators, were there any, would be safe. He tells how, near his house on Avery Island, there is a pet alligator, some eighteen feet long and weighing about 800 pounds, who comes promptly from his hole in the pond whenever he calls.

But this, of course, is one of the most striking features in all bird reservations. It seems to take bird or beast but a very short time to realize where they are safe, and, once they do realize it, all fear of human kind seems to vanish. Thus, half a mile outside the great bird reservation in Louisiana, according to one authority, it is difficult to approach any of the many birds, even the bands of Canadian geese feeding on the flat marshes, but, inside the reservation, one often has to shove them out of the way whilst passing from ridge to ridge. On the high lands the small birds of all the resident varieties in Louisiana nest, and pay no attention to the photographer who approaches them; whilst in the winter, the woods are filled with great numbers of migrant birds of all kinds, warblers, finches, sparrows, and so on. "Quail," says this authority, "barely move out of one's path, and coots, gallinules, and rails swim so leisurely by that they barely escape the punt in which the State's guardians move about the lake."

Such a phenomenon is not confined to bird reservations. It is observable anywhere where absolute safety from attack is assured. The pigeons of a great city, for instance, will, on occasion, only make way for the human pedestrian under protest, and it is just this fact that makes it possible for anyone who owns or controls any land at all, be it never so small, to convert it into a bird reservation. Even if it is only a back-yard garden, where a little pool in summer and a little food in winter are provided, and safety to enjoy both assured, it will quickly be recognized by the birds as a very desirable place to spend a little while. There may be some shyness, at first, especially if the human proprietor is much in evi-

dence. There may be many undecided hoverings on the fence or gate, but in the end the bird will come where he is welcome.

Editorial Notes

EVERY one will be relieved to know that a Russian offensive against Poland in the spring is not expected. The wish may, of course, be father to the thought. The Poles know better than anyone else that this Russian "sword of Damocles" has hung over their heads ever since the days of their Zigmunt II August. Averse to war, that monarch was nevertheless drawn into it by the disquieting aggressiveness of Ivan the Terrible. The first Tzar of Muscovy, Ivan endeavored to "break a window" into the Baltic. Muscovy then, as now, was the most formidable foe of the Polish state. Behind Ivan was the Pope, who, desirous of curbing the Reformation in Poland, welcomed Ivan's plans, which, to the Pope, were designed to punish the heretics. What, however, is of special interest to us from those remote days is the King's letter of protest to Queen Elizabeth against the illicit trade in arms which the English sailors were carrying on with Muscovy. Take the passage which reads: "The Muscovite, who is the eternal enemy of all free nations, should not be allowed to supply himself with cannons, bullets and munitions, or with artisans hitherto unknown to these barbarians." It might almost have been written today, when Bolshevik Russia is striking at the free nations from within its Muscovy borders.

THE witty and ironical things which have been said anent the American embassies and ministries abroad, or rather the lack of them, would fill an amusing volume. There is, for instance, the story of a former Ambassador, Mr. Choate, who when stopped late at night by a London "bobby" and asked why he did not go home, replied: "I have no home. I am the American Ambassador." Then there is David Jayne Hill's curious reminiscence of Berlin days when the visitor could not even depend upon the latest city directory, but must perforce go to a taxi-stand and be driven about from embassy to embassy until some one was found who knew where the American embassy was. Of course, under-pay was and still is, the crux of the whole matter. Thanks to it, one is generally uncertain abroad whether he will find the American diplomatic representative lodged in a palace or a flat. It is this government policy which caused Mark Twain to give vent to that famous dictum: "A country which cannot afford ambassador's wages should be ashamed to have ambassadors." It is said that President-Elect Harding may tackle the problem. But what if by that time the whole system of diplomatic representation should be found to be archaic? Some day, indeed, nations may agree to abolish ambassadors and perform the work of these usually expensive functionaries by cable or telegram.

THE term "Mespot," to judge from a glance at the headlines of British newspapers, enjoys an ever-increasing popularity. This circumstance is perhaps inevitable in view of the average Englishman's greater familiarity with Mesopotamia since the outbreak of the war, and the consequent necessity for him to find some convenient abbreviation for that multi-syllabled word. Of course the historic territory had its own shorter names long before the Greeks called it Mesopotamia. Turning back the pages of history for a matter of thirty-five centuries, it may be found under the Semitic name of Naharin. This is not perhaps readily adaptable to the Anglo-Saxon notion of euphony. In Arabic, however, it was al-Gazira, a rhythmic, melodious word without any such objections. My-m, another name, comes to a somewhat unsatisfactory conclusion after the hyphen, and another, Suri, is suggestive rather of French phonetics, but still another, Khanigalbat, is quite a clean-cut shapely kind of name. Yet whether, after all, any name could appeal so effectively to the average Englishman's imagination as the savory "Mespot" may be doubted.

WHILST there may be a difference of opinion as to the wisdom of the action recently taken by the United States Senate in voting to reduce the peace establishment of the army from the 280,000 authorized by the Army Reorganization Act to 175,000 men of all arms, it must still be insisted that the question is one, very largely, of opinion. In the year prior to the outbreak of the war, the total enlisted strength of the United States Army, staff and line, was 84,859, exclusive of provisional force and hospital corps, whilst the law provided that the total enlisted strength of the army should not exceed at any one time 100,000. Are world conditions today such as to render the United States more, or less, open to attack than in 1914? With a regular army more than half as large again as it was six years ago, an immensely strengthened navy, untold supplies of material, and some 2,000,000 reservists scattered about the country, it is difficult to escape the conviction that the United States ought to be able to "manage."

JUDGE KENESAW MOUNTAIN LANDIS, in the United States Court in Chicago, finds time, aside from his recently-assumed duties as director of the baseball council, to impose sentences on dispensers of liquor in his jurisdiction. In one day recently he fixed penalties to be paid, either in fines or imprisonment, on some twenty-five saloon keepers, varying the punishment "to the crime." Reviewing the record of the day's work, as well as that of other previous days devoted by him to similar inquests, one can hardly fail to be struck by Judge Landis' inability to discover "extenuating circumstances" mitigating the offenses of the accused. Perhaps these are not what he is looking for.

IN PURSUANCE of its commendable policy of doing everything possible for the preservation of bird and animal life in the national parks, the United States Department of the Interior, through its park service, has issued a brochure of 210 pages, with 321 illustrations, and a map, concerning the birds and mammals of Glacier National Park. Life there is rich and varied, and the public is now offered an opportunity, which should be widely accepted, of obtaining an authoritative work on that subject at a charge representing only the cost of paper and printing.